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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Dr. Wm. A. Hammond finds overheated apartments to be a potent cause of nervous irritability. If we would preserve our amiability and our tranquility of mind we should live in well-ventilated rooms kept at a temperature of about sixty-five degrees.

Of the sense of taste, Prof. McKendrick states that the base of the tongue is most sensitive to bitters, and the tip to sweets. A substance must be soluble in the fluid of the mouth to create taste, but no definite relation has been found between the chemical condition of bodies and their taste.

Modern improvements have increased the power of the microscope so greatly that it is now made to magnify about 100,000 diameters. The best unaided human vision can see no objects much smaller than the three-hundredth of an inch in diameter; but the most skillful microscopists, with their best instruments, are able to examine monads a hundred-thousandth of an inch in diameter. Beyond this minuteness is obscurity. It has been estimated that the ultimate particles or atoms composing all matter can be no more than one-twenty-millionth of an inch in diameter, so that it seems hardly probable that they will ever be revealed to human eyes.

Dr. T. Sterry Hunt has calculated that the amount of carbonic acid stored in the limestones of the earth would form not less than two hundred atmospheres equal in weight to our own. This, together with the carbon of the coal-beds, must have been drawn from the air, which he believes gradually received its supply of the gas from interstellar space.

If the astronomical view that the moon was once a part of the earth's mass be true, the moon in its early age must have revolved much nearer to the earth than now, and must have caused prodigious tides upon its parent planet—as recently shown by Prof. Ball. Prof. J. S. Newberry finds in geological evidence a refutation of this theory—to the extent, at least, of proving conclusively that no such tides could have existed since the commencement of the geological record. He does not hesitate to assert, therefore, that the astronomers are in error in regard to the moon's genesis; or that if it was once a portion of the earth, the separation took place at a period so remote that it had receded to nearly its present distance before the dawn of life on the earth.

Explorations by a Russian party show that the eastern shore of the Gulf of Obi, in northern Siberia, is nearly fourteen miles west of the place assigned to it by existing maps.

A successful operation, during which the patient was kept immersed in water for sixteen days, was recently performed by Dr. Langenbeck, of Berlin. Among other applications, these "permanent baths" are said to be especially valuable in cases of burns.

The auroras observed by Baron Nordenskjold at the winter quarters of the *Vega*, in latitude 67 degrees 5 minutes north, were mostly feeble and lacked the ray-like formation so often characteristic of these phenomena. A simple luminous arc, low in the sky, was most common; and this distinguished navigator's theory is that the arc forms a portion of a permanent luminous crown above the earth's pole.

In researches upon the petroleums of the Caucasus, M. Schutzenberger has observed that, although conducted with the utmost care, his analyses frequently showed more that one hundred per cent. of matter. A like result was obtained with two other substances. Following up the investigation, he has found that sodium and copper appear to so affect certain products as to produce the anomaly observed; while if the articles so affected are exposed for a short time to sunlight they give a normal analysis. It is suggested, as a possible explanation, that the weight of atoms may vary within certain narrow limits, and that in the case of the hydrocarbons it may be modified by the action of sodium or by light. If confirmed, M. Schutzenberger's discovery will have an important bearing upon the fundamental principles of chemical science.

German measurements give the following as among the greatest daily quantities of rainfall recorded in Europe: At Colberg, Sept. 7. 1880, four inches of rain fell in seven hours. At Breslau, August 6, 1858, four and a half inches fell. At Klausthal, in the Harz, the daily maximum observed is four and a half inches; and at Hochenschwand, in the Black Forest, it is five inches.

A new white metal and malleable bronze is produced by the decoloration of copper by means of ferro-manganese. The composition gives a metal as white as silver and as malleable as the German silver obtained with nickel. For a laminable white metal in plates, zinc or brass is added to the composition.

The frequency of suicide, which has lately been referred to as one of the unpleasant signs of the times, is regarded in Roman Catholic circles as a natural consequence of the spread of Protestantism. An American bishop bases upon the statistics given in Prof. Morselli's work on the subject a theory to the effect that a Protestant is twice or thrice as suicidally inclined as a Roman Catholic. In Prussia, for instance, the suicides per million among Protestants are 187, while among Roman Catholics they are only 69. In Galicia, on the other hand, the proportion is 16 Protestants to 45 Roman Catholics. Galicia, however, is exceptional, the proportion in Bavaria and Austria closely resembling that which prevails in Prussia.

A young man who was ploughing with a pair of mules near Gonzales, Texas, not long ago, observed in the morning, that the off mule was suffering from a swollen jaw. On the principle that mules have no rights which their owners are bound to respect, he paid no further attention to the matter until evening, when he noticed that the near mule was drawing away as far as possible from its mate. A closer inspection revealed the head of a rattlesnake sticking out from the straw collar of the afflicted beast in which snug quarters it had probably passed the winter.

THE DAY IS DONE.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

The day is done, and the darkness
Falls from the wings of Night,
As a feather is wafted downward
From an eagle in his flight.

I see the lights of the village
Gleam through the rain and the mist,
And a feeling of sadness comes o'er me
That my soul cannot resist:

A feeling of sadness and longing,
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only
As the mist resembles the rain.

Come, read to me some poem,
Some simple and heartfelt lay,
That shall soothe this restless feeling,
And banish the thoughts of day.

Not from the grand old masters,
Not from the bards sublime,
Whose distant footsteps echo
Through the corridors of Time.

For, like strains of martial music,
Their mighty thoughts suggest
Life's endless toil and endeavor;
And to-night I long for rest.

Read from some humbler poet,
Whose songs gushed from his heart,
As showers from the clouds of summer,
Or tears from the eyelids start;

Who, through long days of labor,
And nights devoid of ease,
Still heard in his soul the music
Of wonderful melodies.

Such songs have power to quiet
The restless pulse of care,
And come like the benediction
That follows after prayer.

Then read from the treasured volume
The poem of thy choice,
And lend to the rhyme of the poet
The beauty of thy voice.

And the night shall be filled with music,
And the cares, that infest the day,
Shall fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.

A LESSON IN LOVE.

This is the way it happened: Constant Everton had paid very earnest and devoted attention to Elsie Rivers; and Elsie, admiring him, believing him the most splendid specimen of humanity she had ever seen, thinking all his devotion very true and real, imagined that she loved him most desperately.

Constant (I am very sorry that I could not give him a name more suitable, he being so terrible a flirt that the girls declared he had a new lady-love every three months) loved Elsie as much as he did anyone, but that was not a very great deal.

When Elsie found that his love-like attentions were abating in their ardor, she felt very unhappy and said to herself:

"I can never love any one else, and if he ceases to care for me, I shall be quite broken hearted."

With a very fair prospect of becoming broken hearted, for Constant grew less and less attentive, she still went into society and seemed to enjoy its pleasures.

Possibly she went to parties hoping to meet him; but, nevertheless, if he was not there, she danced with apparent enjoyment; and although she sighed many times when by herself, and I think shed some tears, yet when in company she was certainly a very gay little creature.

At one of the parties of the season she met Frank Stone, was introduced, and danced with him several times. She met him twice more; she danced so often that I lost the count.

She liked him, oh, yes; but could never, never love him; was not all her heart given to Constant? So she said to herself, priding herself on her constancy, for he had neglected her for a month.

Did Frank like Elsie? Yes; but I do not believe a thought of her ever crossed his mind after he had said good-night in the drawing room. She was like all the other girls to him, pleasant, that was all; he was not thinking of any, particularly.

One day in January Elsie went skating, she looked decidedly pretty in her skating suit; and seeing her prettiness reflected in the glass, she wished she might meet Constant. She had a vague hope stowed away some place in her heart that some day she would meet him, and she would look so sweet and pretty that his love (I doubt if he ever felt any) would come back, and he would make her the happiest girl alive by confessing his passion and asking her to be his wife. She forgot that he had seen her in her very prettiest times: for if a girl does not look well when dressed with the very best care in her most becoming robe, with the sparkle of anticipated pleasure shining in her eyes, when will she?

Well, she reached the pond and was enjoying herself, notwithstanding she had not met Constant, when coming to a thin place, the ice broke, and she found herself going into the water. Just then, of course, just then, or I would not be writing this story, she saw Frank Stone's tall and erect form at some little distance. With all her strength she called:

"Oh, Frank, Frank, save me!"

When she had been weeping her tears over the inconstancy of Constant, she sometimes wished she was dead; but with a girlish inconstancy, when the opportunity for dying had arrived, she wanted to be saved. Perhaps the coolness of her style was her objection.

Frank, hearing his name called so earnestly, looked up, saw a figure disappearing under the ice, and with his most rapid skating, arrived in time to see her come up: but before he could do anything, for the ice was breaking all around, she went down again. By the time she came up again, he was ready with his scarf. Fortunately for Elsie, she caught it, and by slow degrees he drew her toward the spot where the ice was firmer, reached over, caught her hand and safely landed her upon the ice by the time five or six gallant gentlemen arrived to know what was the matter. Like the inconsiderateness of the feminine tribe, she was no sooner placed upon substantial basis than she fainted.

"Who is she? said one gentleman, looking at Frank.

Frank twirled his mustache and replied: "Really, we did not have time for an introduction."

He did not recognize her, and how should he? When he had seen her she was in party costume, fixed up with a multitude of little curls and flowers, a bright color glowing in her cheeks; now she lay in her short skating suit, looking almost a child in size, her face whiter than the ice almost as frozen.

"We will have to carry her to the hotel," said gentleman number two.

"I will carry her myself," Frank answered; and stooping down took into his arms the wet and insensible form and skated away as rapidly as his burden permitted, the others following. Of course his arms ached when he reached the hotel, but somehow he felt a pleasure which repaid him for the ache. She was deposited upon a bed and Frank withdrew, while the ladies of the house undertook her restoration. He was soon informed that she was coming to; and finally, when an hour had passed, was told that he might go and see her.

He found her perched on a very high sofa, by a bright fire: but when he came to her she stood up and extended both of her hands. Then with a sudden stream of tears said:

"Oh, Frank, I cannot thank you, but will kiss you!"

And drawing his face to her with her hands, this impulsive maiden kissed him first upon one cheek and then upon the other.

Frank declared afterward that, although he had kissed many a pretty girl, he had never felt as he did while this small specimen was so demurely kissing him, the tears streaming down her cheeks the while. He was actually embarrassed. He felt himself blushing. When she was through, he looked down at her, and suddenly recognizing her, cried out:

"It is Elsie Rivers!"

She opened wide her pretty brown eyes as she said:

"Did you not know me until now?"

"Truly, I did not," replied Frank.

Then it was Elsie's turn to blush, and as he looked at her Frank wondered that he had never before discovered how pretty she was.

Then they talked the matter over, and Elsie declared her intention of remaining where she was until her clothes were thoroughly dried, for she did not wish her mother to know of the accident as she would certainly put her to bed for a week as a precaution against taking cold; that she was none the worse for her ducking, and wanted to go to a party the next night, and if put to bed of course could not go.

Frank considered himself in duty bound to remain with her to see her safely home.

Upon discovering that he was invited to the same party he went. Elsie was charmingly dressed, and looked at him so bewitchingly, while she put her hand on her pretty mouth as a signal for silence for yesterday's adventure, that he wanted to pick her up and carry her over again. I believe he whispered something to that effect, for she blushed very vividly.

He danced with her many times that night, and went home to dream of shipwrecked maidens and kisses and many more delightful and visionary things.

The next evening he went to see her and found her as bright as ever.

She called him Mr. Stone at first, but he told her that if she ever said anything but Frank again he would let her drown the next time she went through the ice.

When bidding her good-night he took her hands and said he wanted to be thanked all over again: that he did not think she had been grateful enough; that two kisses were nothing like sufficient payment, and much more to the same effect.

He must have succeeded in persuading her to increase his regard, for whereas he had formerly been particular about having his supper at precisely 6.30 p. m. once or twice a week, it soon became a regular thing, and Sundays he was never at home to supper any more.

He must also have convinced her that she could marry him and not be broken hearted for Constant Everton, for she is now Mrs. Frank Stone and I am her sister-in-law.

Constant: still flirting; so his name suits him in one respect.

If any maiden becomes dismally inclined to call in the undertaker and sexton, as Elsie was at one time on account of Constant or any other inconstant swain, let her select a small pond, when the water is very cold, and, depend upon it, when she feels the chill she will call out lustily for help.

THE STUFF DREAMS ARE MADE OF.

A French physician, Dr. Delaunay, has just told some facts about dreams. These are embodied in a communication to the Societe de Biologie of Paris. It is well known that when a person is lying down the blood flows most easily to the brain. This is why some of the ancient philosophers worked out their thoughts in bed. Certain modern thinkers have imitated their queer methods of industry. During sleep, so long as the head is laid low, dreams take the place of coherent thoughts. There are, however, different sorts of dreams, and Dr. Delaunay's purpose in his original communication is to show that the manner in lying brings on a particular manner of dream. Thus, according to this investigator, uneasy and disagreeable dreams accompany lying upon the back. This fact is explained by the connection which is known to exist between the organs of sensation and the posterior part of the brain. The most general method of lying, perhaps, is on the right side, and this appears to be also the most natural method, for many persons object to lying upon the side of the heart which, it has been more than once asserted, should have free action during sleep. Nevertheless, Dr. Delaunay's statements hardly harmonize with the opinion. When one sleeps upon the right side, that is to say, upon the right side of the brain, one's dreams have marked and rather unpleasant characteristics. These characteristics, however, are essentially those which enter into the popular definition of dreams. One's dreams are then apt to be illogical, absurd, childish, uncertain, incoherent, full of vivacity and exaggeration. Dreams which come from sleeping on the right side are, in short, simple deceptions. They bring to the mind very old or faint remembrances, and they are often accompanied by nightmares. Dr. Delaunay points out that sleepers frequently compose verse or rhythmical language while they are lying on the right side; this verse, though at times correct enough, is absolutely without sense. The moral faculties are then at work; but the intellectual faculties are absent. On the other hand, when a person slumbers on his left brain, his dreams are not only less absurd, they may also be intelligent. They are, as a rule, concerned with recent things, not with remininiscences. And, since the faculty of articulated language is found on the left side, the words uttered during such dreams are frequently comprehensible.

The coldest place on the earth is not, as has hitherto been believed by meteorologists, Yakutsk, in Siberia, but Verkoyansk, in the same region, lying in 67½° N. lat., on the River Yana. Its lowest mean winter temperature is 46.6° below zero centigrade. This is the cold pole of the earth in Asia, the corresponding pole in America being to the northwest of the Parry Islands, and the line joining these two places does not pass through the north pole itself, which is thus, in all probability, outside the line of greatest cold. It is well known that in the tropics, on the other hand, the greatest heat is not at the equator, but some distance north and south of it.

IN A LADIES' GYMNASIUM.

There are gymnastic classes for ladies in several cities, and incipient gymnasiums in connection with some colleges for women, but Boston has the only complete and independent institution of the kind in the country. It was started as an experiment three years ago, in one small room in Essex street, with only twenty-two pupils; but so successful was it that it soon outgrew its quarters, and it now occupies a large and commodious hall, with 150 pupils in attendance. Miss Mary E. Allen is Superintendent. During its three years' course, between 400 and 500 pupils have availed themselves of its instructions. The hall contains every appliance for gymnastic work, and in the side rooms there are ample numbers of bath and dressing rooms.

The physical development that has followed a few months' practice in the gymnasium has, in every instance, been marked. One lady, when she first entered, could expand the chest only to 31¼ inches; at the end of six months, inflated, it measured 33 inches. At first the limit of her power of contraction of the chest was 30¼ inches, but in the same time it became 29 inches, a gain in six months of 2¾ inches in the flexibility of the chest muscles. One little girl, about eight or ten years of age, when she entered was in a wretched condition, but at the end of three months had gained sixteen pounds in weight, and was stronger and brighter in every way. The gymnasium closed at that time for the Summer, but she continued to gain in health and spirits from the impetus of her few months of practice. One lady gained, during the gymnasium season of six months, one-eighth of an inch in the upper-arm measurement, and three-eights in the fore-arm.

"Cases are numerous," said Miss Allen, "of slight curvatures of the spine that have been benefited in every instance, and usually corrected. One shoulder or one hip is often so much higher than the other that the two sides of the dress must be cut differently; but this, which is really a slight curvature, a few months' gymnastics will remedy. It is often caused by playing croquet or tennis entirely with one hand, and I had one case of a lady with a slight curvature resulting from carrying her train with the same hand."

A visit to the gymnasium showed its pupils to range all the way from five years to forty, and to be drawn from all classes of society, but mainly from the wealthiest and most cultured. The gymnastic costume of blouse and Turkish trousers, with low-heeled, elastic-soled shoes, seemed in itself to be a source of great enjoyment to the gymnasts, and it was almost pathetic to see the pleasure they derived from the unrestrained use of limbs and body; they disdained the common method of locomotion, and ran skipped and jumped wherever they wished to go, appearing to take a wondering pleasure in the mere exercise of muscle, as if they had not known what they could do. Said one young miss to a friend who had come in to look on: "You don't know how good it seems to get into this costume!" An eminent physician, speaking on this subject, said that "if the ladies did nothing else, it would be of great benefit to them just to run about awhile in these clothes."

While a score of girls under Miss Allen's direction were exercising with pulley weights, a number, aided by a subordinate, were vaulting, one was in the rowing apparatus pulling away with as much zest as if she were gliding swiftly down stream, another was climbing the shinning pole, two were practising all sorts of contortions on the parallel bars, one was making her way along the flying rings with the peculiar, graceful, swinging motion which this exercise gives, and on a mat at one side of the room two merry girls, whose bright glances have been greatly coveted in the assemblages of the *elite* of the Black Bay, were turning somersaults, interspersing their exercise with such merry peals of laughter as showed their enjoyment of it was of no small degree. Two others, marching about the room with bean-bags piled high on their heads, were acquiring straightness of spinal column and elegance of carriage in their efforts to elude each others attempts to dash said bean-bags to the floor. At a signal from the piano, they were all arranged in position with dumb-bells, and, after going through the various exercises with these, and marching and running about the room, at the signal, "rest," they disported themselves in picturesque and graceful, though unconventional, attitudes on the floor-mats about the room.

In speaking of the lack of muscle among the women and girls when they first enter the gymnasium, Miss Allen, a slender, petite lady, who is herself an example of the benefits of gymnastic training, said:

"When they first come in, they have no muscle at all; they cannot lift their weight on the parallel bars, and they cannot vault with the pole as high as the knees of an average-sized woman. After a year or two of exercise they can vault with it up to their shoulders. Gentleman gymnasts often say to me that they have easy preliminary exercises which the girls can do easily; they are such that any boy fifteen years old can go through them without difficulty. But no girl who has just entered here can begin to go through them. The lack of muscle among them is quite astonishing."

When questioned with regard to the aim of the gymnasium, she replied:

"We do not attempt to teach tricks, and we make no pretence of heavy work. What we aim to do is to correct deficiencies, develop the system evenly and tone it up by raising the circulation, which will result in a better appetite and better general health. I have had ladies come to me who were unable to take the standing exercises, and would take what they could lying on their backs and sitting in chairs. The physician's treatment would be so aided and supplemented by these that they would begin to improve. Frequently they come to their lessons feeling wretchedly, and will ask if they 'had better exercise to-day,' but at the end of the lesson they will say they never felt better."

As the ladies emerged from the dressing rooms, clad once more in conventional habiliments, with some astonishment it was noted that many of those who, in gymnastic costume, had seemed to be gay girls of from fifteen to twenty years, were demure ladies and stately matrons who must surely have passed their thirtieth milestone.—*Boston Globe.*

A Boston shoemaker has received an order for a pair of shoes for an Indiana girl. The girl is aged 17, and weighs 155 pounds.

A MISSISSIPPI PILOT STORY.

A passenger, who was going down the big river for the first time in his life, secured permission to climb up beside the pilot, a grim old grayback, who never told a lie in his life.

"Many alligators in the river?" inquired the stranger, after a look around.

"Not so many now, since they got to shootin' 'em for their hides and taller," was the reply.

"Used to be lots, eh?"

"I don't wan't to tell you about 'em, stranger," replied the pilot, sighing heavily.

"Why?"

"'Cause you'd think I was a-lyin' to you, and that's sumthin' I never do. I can cheat at keerds, drink whiskey, or chaw poor terbacker, but I can't lie."

"Then there used to be lots of 'em?" inquired the passenger.

"I'm most afraid to tell ye, mister, but I've counted 'leven hundred allygators to the mile from Vicksburg cl'ar down to New Orleans. That was years ago, afore a shot was ever fired at 'em."

"Well, I don't doubt it," replied the stranger.

"And I've counted 3,459 of 'em on one sand bar," continued the pilot. "It looks big to tell, but a Government surveyor was aboard, and he checked 'em off as I called out."

"I haven't the least doubt of it," said the passenger, as he heaved a sigh.

"I'm glad o' that, stranger. Some fellers would think I am a liar, when I'm telling the solemn truth. This used to be a paradise for alligators, and they were so thick that the wheels of the boat killed an average of forty-nine to the mile!"

"Is that so?"

"True as Gospel, mister! I used to almost feel sorry for the cussed brutes, 'cause they'd cry out e'en most like a human being. We killed lots of 'em, as I said, and we hurt a pile more. I sailed with one Captain who allus carried a thousand bottles of liniment to throw over to the wounded ones!"

"He did?"

"True as you live, he did. I don't 'spect I'll ever see another such a kind, Christian man. And the alligators got to know the Nancy Jane, and to know Capt. Tom, and they'd swim out and rub their tails agin the boat an' purr like cats, and look up and try to smile!"

"They would?"

"Solemn truth, stranger! And once when we grounded on a bar, with an opposition boat right behind, the alligators gathered around, got under her stern, and jumped her clean over the bar by a grand push! It looks like a big story, but I never told a lie yet, and I never shall; I wouldn't lie for all the money you could put aboard this boat."

There was a painful pause, and after a while the pilot continued:

"Our ingines gin out once, and a crowd of alligators took a tow line and hauled us forty-five miles up stream to Vicksburg."

"They did?"

"And when the news got along the river that Capt. Tom was dead. every alligator on the river daubed his left ear with mud as a badge of mournin', and lots of em' pined and died."

The passenger left the pilot house with the remark that he didn't doubt the statement, and the old man gave the wheel a turn, and replied:

"Thar's one thing I won't do for love nor money, and that's make a liar of myself. I was brung up by a good mother, and I'll stick to the truth if this boat don't make a cent."

The Style.—Though it would seem that the people of all countries are equally vehement in the pursuit of this phantom, style, yet in almost all of them there is a strange diversity in opinion as to what constitutes its essence: and every different class, like the pagan nation, adores it under a different form. In England an honest citizen packs up himself, his family, and his style in a buggy or tim-whisky, and rattles away to spend Sunday. A baronet requires a chariot and a pair: a lord must needs have a barouche and four; but a duke: Oh! a duke cannot possibly lumber his style along under a coach and six, half a score of footman. This style has ruined the peace and harmony of many a household, for no sooner do they set up for style, than all the honest old comfortable "sans ceremonie" furniture is discarded, and you stalk cautiously about amongst the uncomfortable splendor of Grecian chairs, Egyptian tables and Etruscan vases. The vast improvement in furniture demands an increase in the domestic establishment, and a family that once required two or three servants for convenience, now employs half a dozen for style. Bell Brazen was one of these patterns of style; and whatever freak she was seized with, however preposterous, was implicitly followed by all who would be considered as admitted in the stylish arcana. She was once seized with a whim that tickled the whole court. She could not lay down to take an afternoon loll but she must have one servant to scratch her head, two to tickle her feet, and a fourth to fan her delectable person while she slumbered. The thing took—it became the rage, and not a sable belle in all Hayti but what insisted upon being fanned and scratched and tickled in the true imperial style. Sneer not at this picture, my most excellent townsman, for who among you but are daily following fashions equally absurd.—*Irving.*

THE RAINY DAY.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

The day is cold, and dark, and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary;
The vine still clings to the mouldering wall,
But at every gust the dead leaves fall,
And the day is dark and dreary.

My life is cold, and dark, and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary;
My thoughts still cling to the mouldering Past,
But the hopes of youth fall thick in the blast,
And the days are dark and dreary.

Be still, sad heart! and cease repining;
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining;
Thy fate is the common fate of all,
Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days must be dark and dreary.

Alphonso Marcotte, who was a merchant in Montreal, doing a business of a million a year, absconded three months ago with $200,000 belonging to his creditors. It was soon learned that he had shipped goods to Winnipeg, and subsequently he went there, sold the stuff, and turned the money into diamonds worth $55,000. He was traced to Chicago, where he opened a store, purchased a residence, and undertook to begin mercantile life anew under an assumed name. Detectives have just got on his track, but he has fled again, through in his haste he left the diamonds behind.

A VICTIM OF CHARITY.

It was at a church fair, and he had come there at the special request of his "cousin," who was at the head of the flower table. He opened the door bashfully, and stood, hat in hand, looking at the brilliant scene before him, when a young lady rushed up, and, grabbing him by the arm, said:

"Oh! you must, you will take a chance in our cake. Come right over here. This way.

Blushing to the roots of his hair, he stammered out that he "Really didn't have the pleasure of knowing——"

"Oh! that's all right," said the young lady. "You'll know me better before you leave. I'm one of the managers, you understand. Come! the cake will all be taken if you don't hurry." And she almost dragged him over to one of the middle tables. "There, now—only fifty cents a slice, and you may get a real gold ring. You had better take three or four slices: it will increase your chances, you know."

"You're very good," he stammered. "But I'm not fond of cake—that is, I haven't any use for the ring—I—"

"Ah, that will be ever so nice," said the young lady, "for now if you get the ring you can give it back, and we'll put it in another cake."

"Y-e-e-s," said the young man, with a sickly smile. "To be sure, but—"

"Oh, there isn't any but about it," said the young lady, smiling sweetly. "You know you promised!"

"Promised?"

"Well, no, not exactly that: but you will take just one slice!" and she looked her whole soul into his eyes.

"Well, I suppose—"

"To be sure. There is your cake," and she slipped a great slice into his delicately-gloved hands, as he handed her a $1 bill. "O, that is too nice" added the young lady, as she plastered another piece of cake on top of the one she had just given him. "I knew you would take at least two chances," and his $1 bill disappeared across the table, and then she called to a companion: "O, Miss Larkings, here is a gentleman who wishes to have his fortune told."

"O, does he! Send him right over," answered Miss Larkins.

"I beg your pardon, but I'm afraid you're mistaken. I don't remember saying anything about—"

"O, but you will," said the first young lady, tugging at the youth's arm. "It's for the good of the cause, and you won't refuse," and once more the beautiful eyes looked soulfully into his. "Here we are. Now take a envelope; open it. There! you are going to be married in a year. Isn't that jolly? Seventy-five cents, please." This time the youth was careful to hand out the exact change.

"Oh, I should just like to have my fortune told. May I?" said the first young lady.

"Of course you may, my dear," said Miss Larkins, handing out one of her envelopes. "Oh, dear, you are going to be married this year, too. Seventy-five cents more, please," and the poor youth came down with another dollar note. "No change here, you know," added Miss Larkins, putting the greenback in her pocket.

"Oh, come, let's try our weight," said the first young lady, once more tugging at the bashful youth's coat sleeve, and before he knew where he was he found himself standing on the platform of the scales. "One hundred and thirty-two," said the young lady. "Oh, how I would like to be a great heavy man, like you," and she jumped on the scales like a bird. "One hundred and eighteen. Well, that is light. One dollar, please."

"What," said the youth, "one dollar! Isn't that pretty steep? I mean, I—"

"O, but you know," said the young lady, "it is for charity," and another dollar was added to the treasury of the fair.

"I think I'll have to go. I have an engagement at—"

"Oh, but first you must buy me a bouquet for taking you all around," said the young lady. "Right over here," and they were soon in front of the flower table. "Here is just what I want," and the young lady picked up a basket of roses and violets. "Seven dollars, please."

"Oh, Jack, is that you?" cried the poor youth's "cousin" from behind the flower counter, "and buying flowers for Miss Giggle, too. Oh, I shall be terribly jealous unless you buy me a basket, too," and she picked up an elaborate affair. "Twelve dollars, please, Jack," andi the youth put down the money, looking terribly confused and much as though he did not know whether to make a bolt for the door or give up all hope and settle down despair.

"Here, let me pin this in your button hole," interrupted his "cousin." "Fifty cents, please," and then the youth broke away and made a straight line for the door.

"Well, if I ever visit another fair, may I be—be ——d!" he ejaculated, as he counted over his cash to see if he had the car fare to ride home.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

One of our readers tells the following amusing anecdote: "In 1878 the Annual Conference assembled in our place, and, as is usual on such occasions, the houses of the community were thrown open to receive those in attendance. Among those entertaining guests was Mrs. Jones, and supposing her little boy Frankie, would be catechised to some extent, she settled in her own mind the leading questions and appropriate answers, as follows:

"'Well, sir, how are you to-day?'

"'Pretty well, I thank you.'

"'What is your name?'

"'Frankie Jones.'

"'How old are you, Frankie?'

"'Three years old in June.'

"Who made you, Frankie?'

"'God.'

"'What did God make you of Frankie?'

"'Dust.'

"The day for the convening of Conference arrived, and with it the corps of ministers, two of whom were brought to Frankie's home. Frankie was not long in making his appearance and ingratiating himself into the good graces of the guests, when, sure enough, the first question propounded by the good-natured minister on whose knee Frankie had almost unconsciously seated himself was,

"'Well, sir, how do you do?'

"'Pretty well, thank you—Frankie Jones—three years old in June—God—dust!' responded Frankie, without a moment's hesitation, turning his mother's catechism inside out in an instant, to her utter astonishment and mortification, and the amazement of his questioner."

Want of care does us more harm than want of knowledge.

SERENADE.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Stars of the summer night!
Far in yon azure deeps,
Hide, hide your golden light!
She sleeps!
My lady sleeps!
Sleeps!

Moon of the summer night!
Far down yon western steeps,
Sink, sink in silver light!
She sleeps!
My lady sleeps!
Sleeps!

Wind of the summer night!
Where yonder woodbine creeps,
Fold, fold thy pinions light!
She sleeps!
My lady sleeps!
Sleeps!

Dreams of the summer night!
Tell her, her lover keeps
Watch! while in slumbers light
She sleeps!
My lady sleeps!
Sleeps!

STRANGE WEDDING FEES.

We knew a clergyman who once received from a wealthy groomsman a bright penny, inclosed in a dozen wrappers. He always persisted in believing that the intention was to give him a twenty-dollar gold piece. We were not so credulous. A clergyman who was formerly located in Hartford, Conn., but now in New York, married not long ago a couple who at once started for Europe. The bridegroom was a man of wealth, and before he presented himself before the bridal altar he placed a hundred dollar greenback in his vest pocket to give the parson for the marriage fee, and did pay it to him, as he supposed.

While crossing the ocean he discovered, greatly to his astonishment, the bill in the pocket where he put it, and could account for its presence there only on the theory that he must have had other bill of a different denomination, which he had donated to the clergyman by mistake. On getting back to this country he determined to solve the mystery, and waited upon the reverend gentleman, who did not recognize him, and inquired if on a certain date he did not marry a certain couple. The clergyman remembered the occasion perfectly.

"I know I am about to ask an impertinent question," said the visitor: "but I should like to be informed what fee you received for performing the ceremony?"

The clergyman recognized the man as the one he had married, and said that he would, of course, gratify him since he was so anxious to know

"I received," he then went on to say, "a very small quantity of fine-cut chewing tobacco folded in a very small piece of paper."

That was enough. The only thing remaining to be done was to apologize for the curious blunder, laugh heartily, and make the one hundred-dollar deposit good.

An old uncle once brought his niece to a rectory on a cold, rainy day to be married, and then after the ceremony was over fumbled about for a two-dollar bill, and not being able to find it said, as he handed the parson a five-dollar bill:

"Take the change out of that for a two dollar job. It's kind o' wet and cold like to-day, and I guess two dollars will be about the thing."

Of course the amount of a marriage fee is a delicate question, which clergymen are generally too modest to determine, much more to ask; but we never heard it disposed of so neatly as this

A Quaker married a woman of the Church of England. After the ceremony, the vicar asked for his fees, which he said were a crown.

The Quaker, astonished at the demand, said if he would show him any text in the Scriptures which proved his fees were a crown, he would give it to him.

Upon which the vicar directly turned to the twelfth chapter of the proverbs, and fourth verse, where it said: "A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband."—*Phila. Sat. Night.*

A VILE CONSPIRACY.

Jehiel Jasper strolled into the grocery store and postoffice of one of our backcountry villages Saturday, and after standing around with his back to the fire until he was permeated with caloric, said:

"Well, I guess I'll read the news and get along toward home. Squire Perkinses paper come yet?" and he stepped behind the postoffice boxes, as was his custom, to take it out and read it.

"Can't let you see it, Jehiel," said the postmaster; "government has issued orders that any postmaster who allows a non-subscriber to read a subscriber's paper will lose his position."

"No! You don't tell me? Well if that ain't a great idee? It's a put up job—a gol darned conspiracy between these ere newspapers and the gov'ment to keep the multitude in ignorance, so that they can domineer it over the community. And they talk about this 'ere bein' a free country. Its drifting right into despotism jes' as fast as it can. How in thunder's a man to know what's goin' on if he don't read, an' now the gov'ment's settin' down on all ideas of eddication, an' takin' away that privilege."

"Oh, not so bad as that, Jekiel," said the postmaster. "The government doesn't say anything against your subscribing for the paper yourself, you know."

"Subscribin' for it! What d'ye take me for? D'ye suppose that I'm goin' to subscribe for a paper that I've read fourteen years right here by the stove without costin' me a cent? No, sir? I a'int a-goin' to help 'em to oppress me by keepin' me in ignorance. No, sir-ee." And having got a supply of cheap plug tobacco "put on the slate," he mogged home —a thoroughly oppressed citizen.—*New Haven Register.*

The Custom House officers in Moscow recently opened several cases of men's hats which had been lying for some time in the depot unclaimed by the consignee, whose address could not be found. On opening the cases suspicion was cited by the unusual weight of some of the hats, which, on examination, were found to have a double crown, the space between the real and false crown being with explosive materials, which, on being thrown to the ground, would have the effect of a bomb. The authorities are making an investigation, which, however has been without result.

A gentleman possessing immense wealth died the other day at St. Petersburg, and bequeathed the whole of his fortune to Philippopolis, the chief town of Eastern Roumelia, where he was born. The money is to be applied to the foundation of public institutions of general interest, there being at present nothing of the kind in Eastern Roumelia.

THE CHAMPION SUFFERER.

"They are making lots of fuss over the fact that the Jeannette survivors were compelled to live on walrus hide for three weeks," said Diffenderfer down at the club the other night; "just as though that was anything so terrible. Now, if they had gone through the hardships that I have, they migh talk."

"Cook's been burning your buckwheats, I suppose?" said Boggs, with a satirical wink.

"Oh! I'm in earnest," said Diffenderfer. "For instance, I was lost on a Michigan prairie once, and for three days lived on a single field mouse I caught."

"That's nothing," said another member, contemptuously.

"Ain't, eh? Another time I was shipwrecked in the South Seas. Floated around on a raft sixteen days, with nothing to eat but a pair of old bootlegs among ten of us."

"Good, soft calf-skin isn't so bad," critically observed Skidmore, who claimed to have been a pirate, or something, in early life.

"Then, on another occasion," said Diffenderfer, bracing up again, after a while, "I was locked by mistake in a bank vault, and had to subsist over Sunday on government bonds and coupons."

"Lots of men doing that now," said old Botts gruffly.

"I escaped from the rebs, during the war, at New Orleans," said the narrator, growing paler and more determined as he went on, "and for six weeks hid in a swamp, and lived exclusively on the cast-off skin of an alligator."

"You should have boiled it," said Guffey, calmly. "That's the way I used to do in Africa."

There was a silence that could be cut with a knife after that for some time, when, just as the crowd was chuckling over the supposed extinguishment of the story teller, Diffenderfer took the bit in his teeth and made one more desperate brush for the lead.

"But, gentlemen," he continued, solemnly, "those were hardships indeed, but nothing—absolutely nothing—compared to an experience I once endured in this city, about three years ago. Through an unfortunate combination of circumstances, I was compelled to eat *three hotel steaks in one week!*" And with awestruck faces, the sympathizing crowd arose and awarded the survivor the official cake.—*Derrick Dodd, in San Francisco Post.*

Peculiarities of Noted Horses.—The eccentricities of thoroughbred race horses are as peculiar as those of human beings. Springbok was a perfect savage, and would allow no one in his stall save his regular boy, to whom he was as much attached as he abhorred outside company. Checkmate is very fond of company and likes to be made much of. He takes caresses with the sheepish manner of an overgrown boy, glad to have them, but ashamed of being petted. Parole is a bit of a kleptomaniac. He has a fancy for handkerchiefs which he sees protruding from gentlemen's pockets. He delights too, in robbing the ladies who visit him—for he has many—of their cloaks or other wraps. Harry Bassett hated barefooted stable boys, so much so that he would make every effort to bite their legs. Constantina would always bolt if on the outside of the course If inside she would never think of it, even if she had plenty of chances. Blackburn was like Monarchist—he could never be got to extend himself unless the jockey rode his colors. In his work it was next to impossible to get him into a canter. In a race he nearly pulled the jockey's arms out, so eager was he to run away from his field. Hindoo is the very opposite. He has no will of his own, but does just what is asked of him, no matter how much, but no more. Charley Gorham, another inmate of the Dwyer stable, is so attached to his home and companions that he could not be taken away from it, and he and Warfield are the thickest of friends. At Saratoga, two years ago, he was sold, but soon forced his way out of his new quarters and in the morning he was found at his old stable, waiting to be admitted into the stall adjoining Warfield's. He has his own pail for water and will not use any other.—*The Hour.*

The Zunis' First Sight of the Ocean.—The Zuni chiefs were driven to the New York Mutual building on Milk street, and from the summit of the marble tower, which is 185 feet from the ground, they caught their first glimpse of the ocean. On emerging from the tower upon the balcony which surrounds it Mr. Cushing pointed out the bay, and informed the chiefs that the ocean was out there. Amid many exclamations of delight, they repeated, "Show a ha!" which Mr. Cushing states is a superlative term, indicating the most profound veneration and surprise.

At first they seemed a little dazed, but as soon as they realized that they were at length in the presence of the much longed for "ocean of sunrise," they all fell simultaneously to repeating, in a sing-song undertone, certain prayers. These lasted several minutes, and during their continuance they threw to the winds handfuls of "prayer-flour" they had brought with them—a mixture of fine sea shells and white corn flour. Having completed their devotions, the chiefs commenced to expatiate upon what they saw around them, particularly upon the tremendous extent of the pueblo of Boston.

Pointing to the line of the horizon of the bay, the chief of the five said: "That is the black blue of the ocean, and that is the foam thrown up when it is angry. We have waited for many generations to see this which our fathers have told us of. We now see it. Passing wonderful are the things we see here. On one side the ocean, and on the other a world of houses. The whole world is filled with different tribes of men."—*Boston Post.*

Kate Shelley, to whom the Iowa Legisture has just given a gold medal and $200, is only 15 years old. She lives near Des Moines, at a point where a railroad crosses a gorge at a great height. One night there was a furious storm, and the bridge was carried away. The first that the Shelleys knew of it was when they saw the headlight of a locomotive flash down into the chasm. Kate climbed to the remnant of the bridge with great difficulty, using an improvised lantern, and the engineer's voice answered her calls: but she could do nothing for him, and he was drowned. Then she remembered that an express train was almost due, and she started for the nearest station, a mile distant. A long, high bridge over the Des Moines River had to be crossed on the ties—an easy thing to do in calm daylight, but perilous in stormy darkness. Kate's light was blown out, and the wind was so violent that she could not stand. So she crawled across the bridge, from timber to timber, on her hands and knees. She got to the station bedraggled and exhausted, but in time to give the warning, though she fainted immediately.

A young man had no more than slipped an engagement ring on a Milwaukee girl's finger when it was missing. Her brother had adroitly removed it, and the next day it was recovered in a pawn-shop. The Boston *Post* thinks the prospect of having that sort of a brother-in-law must have charmed the young man.

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Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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Thursday, March 30, 1882.

NEEDS A REPLICATION.

The Doylestown *Democrat* has a conundrum harder to solve than the 15 puzzle. It states it thus:

"The nomination of a man who can be elected is the big end of the work. Who can name the man?"

Not a murmur has yet been heard to break the silence produced by this overwhelming problem.

NEEDS EXPLANATION.

The Doylestown *Democrat* says

The Bristol GAZETTE follows the practice of the bosses, and announces its candidate for the Senate. This is a free country

News indeed this is to us. When? How? Who? We demand an explanation. Our Candidate for the Senate! Bosses in a free country! Let us hear the rest of it.

NEEDS CONFIRMATION.

In a "2-leader" the Doylestown *Democrat* makes a statement which requires vouchers. It says

The nominee for governor, however, must be one in whom the people repose every confidence; and in whose past and present life the people will have the guarantee of pure, honest, *good* government. He must come up to the demands of the hour in every particular. Such a man can be found within the Democratic party.

We suppose ex-Senator Wallace to be the coming man pointed at by the *Democrat*, but even he has some stains, (coffee-pot principally) upon his escutcheon.

—The Prohibitory Liquor bill was defeated yesterday in the Massachusetts Legislature.

—The President has received the Chinese Bill, but will not act upon it until the question has been considered by the Cabinet and examined in all its bearings.

—Ex-Speaker Randall has declined to accept a membership in the Democratic City Executive Committee of Philadelphia. His reason for declining is that there is not that unity and harmony in the party in that city that will make it such an instrument of reform as he desires to be identified with. The intention was to make him chairman of the committee.

—The practical Republicans of Kentucky are showing a willingness to unite with the anti-Bourbon Democrats. The committee of Caldwell County, at a meeting last week, passed this resolution "We do not propose, as a party, to indorse the nomination of any Democrat, but as individuals we propose to help the Union Democrats to bury Bourbonism, and in so doing we believe that we are working for the best interests of our State and of the National Republican party."

—An attempt to discover the drift of Republican opinion on the subject of a candidate for Governor is being made by the Philadelphia *Press*. It requested an expression from the editors of the party journals in the State, and so far has received replies from thirty-three. Of these eighteen are for Beaver, six for Butler; three for Grow, two for MacVeagh, one for Lilly, and three have no choice. General Beaver has a majority over all the other candidates combined. General Butler is the second choice of four of those whose first choice is Beaver.

—The indications point to a struggle in the Kansas State Convention Some of the strongest Republican papers in the State have pronounced against the renomination of Governor St. John The *Topeka Commonwealth* prints a bitter article against him, and the *Leavenworth Times* says that it will oppose him. The Governor will have the support, however, of the temperance people, and, it is said, the railroad interests of the State. The fight will be carried into every district, and an earnest contest made for delegates to the State Convention.

—A next leader for the Ohio Democracy has been discovered by the *Cincinnati Enquirer* in the person of Colonel Calvin L. Brace, of Lima. He has made a fortune in railroads and coal lands, and is now said to be ambitious of political honors. He is reported to aspire not only to the Governorship, but to Senator Pendleton's seat. The same paper says that General Samuel Thomas, a Republican and a partner of Mr. Brace, will seek the nomination for Governor from his party, and that he will have the support of Governor Foster, who will work for a Legislature favorable to his own election to the Senate.

—The Sherman, Texas *Democrat* makes a sorrowful confession. It says: "The truth is, and it is undeniable, there is no Democratic party. It is divided upon questions of living and vital importance to the country. To preserve the unity of party, or rather to hold its discordant elements together, its leaders must agree to disagree about the tariff, about the currency, about the National banks, about the railroads and inter-State commerce, and must settle down to work, with the understanding that the party is merely a machine and not a party of principle: that it has no business, being a machine, to meddle with great questions of public policy, questions of real and deep concern to the people, but that the supreme and only reason for its existence is to promote the personal aims and ends of its individual leaders and managers. From this body of death we propose to cut the *Democrat* loose. While we shall not fail to advocate the true principles of democratic government, believing that true democracy is the government of the people, we will not be bound by ring, clique, caucus or convention to support men or measures contrary to our own individual convictions of right and wrong."

The Doylestown *Democrat* feels about the same way, but don't like to say so.

THE COTTON CROP AND THE FLOODS.—Many of the leading papers published in the cotton belt do not share in the gloomy predictions of some of the Northern journals in regard to the losses likely to result from the overflow of the Mississippi River. The New Orleans *Picayune* places the number of acres of cotton lands under water in Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas at 585,000. These lands yield on an average about 438,000 bales. In 1874, it says, "about the same area was under water. The river did not commence to fall that year at Memphis until April, and it was the middle of May before planting was finished. The same was true of the Alabama river bottoms. It was estimated then that the overflowed section produced 350,000 bales of cotton. But the cotton crop of the season was reduced only 137,000 bales. At New Orleans the receipts fell from 1,147,000 bales to 995,000 bales, a decrease of 152,000, showing that on half the land inundated a crop was made from planting after the middle of April." The reports from the inudated regions lead to the hope that the planters will be able to get the crop in this season as early as they did in 1874. In fact, planters are at work now in many places. The overflow has of course, greatly enriched the lands, and if anything like good weather prevails, it is not unreasonable to hope that a fair corp will harvested.

A NEW LICENSE ACT.—At a meeting of the sub-committee of the State Revenue Commission recently in Harrisburg, B. M. Nead, Esq, was empowered to prepare a license act. The commission met last week when Mr. N. presented his work. The bill makes some important changes in the existing laws. In regard to mercantile appraisers it requires security in four thousand dollars in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and in other counties two thousand dollars. They are to receive fifty cents out of the amount paid by each dealer. This is a reduction of the fee. The bill abolishes the advertisement of appraiser's lists in the newspapers. All dealers are made taxable. The lowest consideration is two dollars. The tax on the first billiard and pool tables is reduced from thirty to fifteen dollars, and on every additional table from ten to five dollars. Brokers are taxed on their annual profits, from twenty dollars upwards. Amusement licenses are also reduced. Auctioneers are required to take out a license and pay three per cent. on their annual profits. No conflicting special laws relative to peddlers' licenses and the tax on patent medicines are reported. No change is made in the appointment of mercantile appraisers anywhere.

—The death of a newspaper in Connecticut—the Norwich *News*—afforded the editor an opportunity to express disgust at the failure of his enterprise. He says:

"We erected this mouthpiece at considerable trouble and expense before the walls of the Republican Jericho and invited the Democratic brethren to blow. The official response was slow, but it came finally. It came in the shape of three 1 sq. 1 or 2t advertisements (cost $2.75) in the generous heat of the campaign last fall; for these, however, we have not yet received any pay."

Among further explanations in the valedictory address of the publisher are the following, which show a lively appreciation of Democratic support

"There are several Democratic supporters about town from whom we part in a tremor of sadness and regret. We have never known them to refuse an official or business puff. And they have never failed to climb twenty-eight Republican stairs to insert their favors in a Republican newspaper. Still they are very pleasant, smiling gentlemen, and we shall miss them. We trust that the Republican leaders will some day or other take these sensitive gentlemen, who are chronically athirst for political pap, into the free lunch room of their own political Valhalla and gave them one square meal. And be sure that it doesn't cost them a cent."

—Several miles of Mr. Edison's electric railway at Menlo Park are now completed, and a few days ago the pupils of Professor A. E. Sloan's school, of Bergen Point, N. J., about thirty in number, were carried over this road by electricity at the rate of over twenty miles per hour. At the experiments in Berlin last year, on nine miles of the Siemens road, the speed attained was only about ten miles per hour. Mr Edison's track is like that of an ordinary railroad, involving curves, grades (one over thirty feet to the mile,) with the various obstacles of ravines, streams and rocks. The car resembles our modern horse-car. The electricity is communicated from the generators, some 300 yards away, by two heavy wires, one connecting with each track. The tracks are insulated by covering the ends of the ties with a non-conducting compound. The wheels take up the electricity from the tracks and communicate with the dynamoelectric machine and gearing in the locomotive Thus is given to the train a noiseless, rapid, pleasant motion, unattained with smoke, cinders and clatter.

—To show how promptly and liberally the Government has stepped in to relieve the sufferers of the South and Southwest by the recent floods, we may add, to what had previously been done, on Wednesday last the Secretary of War ordered 300,000 rations to be issued at New Orleans for the benefit of Louisiana, 200,000 at Memphis, Tenn., for the State of Mississippi; 50,000 at Helena for Arkansas, and 10,000 each at Charleston, New Madrid, and Gayoso for the State of Arkansas. These are the first rations issued to the overflowed districts under the last appropriation of $150,000. The bill passed by Congress appropriating an additional $150,000 to the relief of the destitute has been signed by the President

The Key West *Democrat* is the *southernest* payer published in the United States, and is located in the largest city in Florida. Persons who desire to keep posted regarding the development of this tropical land, will find in the *Democrat* a paper that will give them a great deal of information.

THE PILGRIMAGE OF THE ZUNIS.

BOSTON, March 28—The most unique, and in some respects the most remarkable, ceremony ever witnessed in this country occurred this afternoon in Boston harbor on the easterly shore of Deer Island, where the Zuni Indians performed their solemn religious rite, the like of which has not before been witnessed by any of the present tribe of Zunis and is known to them only through the mists of tradition. The Zunis, six in number, accompanied by Professor Francis H. Cushing, of the Smithsonian Institution, arrived in Boston one week ago and will leave for New York next Friday.

The principal object of the visit to Boston was to make a pilgrimage to "the ocean of the sunrise," as they poetically describe the Atlantic They were accompanied to-day by a party of several hundred ladies and gentlemen, including the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Mayor Green, Francis Parkman, the historian, Professor E. S. Morse, of Salem, Professor F. W. Putnam and Professor Horsford, of Harvard. This was the first real experience of the Indians with the ocean, but through their traditions they had become somewhat familiar with it. To this fact, or to their native stolidity, is probably due the indifference with which they treated their novel surroundings. They went on board the J. Putnam Bradlee at 2 o'clock, and went at once to the pilot-house. The steamer had gone only a few rods from the shore when the two medicine men putting their heads together began one of their prayers in a low monotone. Mr. Cushing in vain told them that they were not on the ocean and this was not the spot for their devotions. They quietly pursued their chant, and in about ten minutes they arose, and leaning out of the windows of the pilot-house they took pinches of sacred meal from small calico bags, and four times they scattered it to the four winds of heaven. On arriving at Deer Island, they were placed in a carriage and driven to the easterly side of the island. A walk of about a mile brought the spectators to the spot. Soon the Zunis emerged from a hut, which had been placed on the beach, and accompanied by their son, Mr Cushing, who had since leaving Boston exchanged civilian apparel for that of the savage, they walked down to the edge of the shore. Squatting on the stones they began their devotions, chanting in a low voice as they proceeded with the ceremony which was to raise Mr. Cushing another grade and place him third from the chief rank in the tribe. As they proceeded with their devotions the tide, all unobserved by the red men and the interested throng of spectators, was making up the beach, and before they were aware of the approach of the water the elevated perches of several in the crowd were surrounded with water. Amid shouts of laughter from the thoughtless ones they waded ashore. The Indians, however, oblivious of wet feet and legs, stuck to their positions, and notwithstanding Mr. Cushing's mild suggestions that they were getting wet, they refused to move until the time had arrived for them to throw pinches of meal to the four points of the compass, emblematic of the road of life which the young chieftain was to pursue. When the prayer was completed they removed higher up the beach, and upon the sand removed their wet moccasins and leggings.

The second part in the ceremony was begun on the sands. The Indians and their adopted son formed in a circle on their knees and smoked the sacred cigarettes which were brought from home for this occasion. These cigarettes were made from cane and filled with sacred tobacco, over which prayers had been said in Zuni. While in this attitude prayer was said by each individual to the god of the ocean. During all the ceremony up to this point, each member of the tribe held in his hand a bunch of feathers, each feather having been taken from a different bird, and all tied upon what they designate "prayer sticks." The smoke from the sacred cigarettes was blown into the feathers, which were then regarded as charged with prayers, and the plumes and prayer sticks were tossed with emblematic flourishes into the ocean. By this means it was hoped to induce the god of the ocean to bless that portion of the water which they will carry back to Zuni. They then dipped small sticks into the water, and tossed off the briny drops to the four points of the compass to signify to the Great Spirit that their devotions were ended. The two medicine men leading the procession started for the tent, whirling small sticks which were attached to a long string. The Zunis remained in their tents for a brief period and when they emerged they carried seven large demijohns encased in peculiarly shaped wooden cases. These were taken to the shore, where the high priests filled them with water, which will be taken back to Zuni, and there blessed and used carefully in future religious ceremonials.

The high priest then baptized the adopted son by placing water from the ocean on his brow. The two priests embraced the adopted son several times, repeating prayers and exhortations to the young man, the interpretation of which is: "We grasp you to-day in the sight and hearing of the god of the ocean, the sacred breath of which makes our prayers effective. We breathe into you the sacred wind of our order, and we ask that you may have strength to merit the title of Arpithian Shena. We make you a great cacique. This day we make you our child on whom we hang our hopes in war and in peace."

These and many other expressions of confidence and friendship were uttered in a low tone in the ear of the novitiate, who was pronounced eligible to all the rights and titles of his new office.

—Old man Godshalk was neither "fur" nor "agin" the Chinese. He did not vote at all. This is a safe thing to do. No one can accuse him of being anything else but a miller and a Presbyterian. There is no harm in either.—*Hatboro' Spirit.*

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

NEWS ITEMS.

—It is reported that 120 lives were lost in Louisiana by the destruction of Ralston Gin.

—The Atlantic steamers arriving in New York for the past week report having encountered a number of icebergs during their passage.

—The French indirect taxes produced in the first two months of the year $5,200,000 more than the estimates, and $1,200,000 more than in the same period of 1881.

—Franklin S. Moses, Jr., ex-Governor of South Carolina, is again in the hands of the police with a new calendar of offences of the old type standing against his name.

—A Pottsville dog, after suffering several days with toothache and driving the whole neighborhood mad by howling, has just been relieved of the malady by having the tooth pulled.

—An old man and his wife died lately at St. Carthelemy-le-Pin, France, at the same hour of the same day. They were born on the same day and in the same parish, and had passed a singularly easy and prosperous life.

—Mrs. Daniel Koch, of Schuylkill Haven, has an eight-dollar bill of Continental money, printed December 16, 1775. It is three inches long by two and a half wide and though yellow with age is in a good state of preservation.

—The New Jersey Assembly on Monday passed over Governor Ludlow's veto the bill giving most of the Jersey City water front to the Pennsylvania Railroad by a vote of 34 to 24. The bill is now a law, the Senate having passed it on Thursday last.

—At Wheeling, Va., on Monday the most severe hailstorm known since 1869 occurred about two o'clock. It was short, but severe. Hailstones many of them as large as walnuts fell with incredible force and rapidity. The damage, mostly in the breaking of glass, is estimaoed at $25,000.

—The Rev. Dr. Willits lectured to a Cincinnati audience of unbelievers on a Sunday afternoon, on the subject of "Sunshine." The question whether he desecrated the Christian Sabbath has been raised by several ministers, and may come before a church tribunal for settlement, inasmuch as he announces that he will repeat the act.

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet, died at his residence in Cambridge, Mass., on Friday last, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. The immediate cause of his death was peritonitis. The funeral took place from his residence, on Sunday, a number of literary persons being present. After the interment, in Mount Auburn Cemetery, a memorial service was held in Appleton Chapel, Harvard College, which was largely attended.

—A fire in Richmond, Virginia, on Saturday, started by the burning of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad bridge, also destroyed three tobacco factories, six tobacco stemmeries, the Vulcan Iron works, twenty tenement houses, 300 feet of railroad trestle work, ten freight cars, a grist mill, kaoline works, and a quantity of coal and lumber. The flames were fanned by a high wind. The loss is estimated at upwards of $500,000. A boy was killed by falling walls and two men are reported missing.

—The latest news from the inundated region along the lower Missippi is that the river is falling at all points. The destitution is widespread and beyond any previous experience. At least twenty-five thousand persons are now being fed by the Government. In many cases the sufferers have been compelled to eat the carcasses of drowned animals or starve. The outlook for the future, when the waters subside, is not comforting. The most hopeful think that a fair crop of cotton can be raised in the overflowed country this season, while others think not more than half the acreage of last year can be planted.

—W. W. Eastman, a mill owner of Minneapolis, was travelling in the South. He left his bag in a car seat, and, on returning, found that his place had been taken by a sister of Dr. J. F. Fales of New York. He said, "What do you mean by taking that seat? Don't you see its taken? Get up! Get out! If you don't get out, I'll pull you out!" She did not obey, and he dragged her out of the seat. She screamed, several men came to her assistance, and the trouble was over for the time being. A few days later, on joining her brother at the St. James Hotel, Jacksonville, Florida, she recognized Eastman among the guests. Dr. Fales decided to whip him, and struck him several blows across the face with a rawhide. Then Eastman rallied, and used his cane effectively. Both were marked by the blows, and the accounts in the local newspapers indicate that the punishment was about evenly divided.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

☞Health, hope, and happiness are restored by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for all those diseases from which women suffer so much. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

USE

PURSELL'S

POROUS PLASTERS.

NONE ARE MORE EFFECTUAL.

S. W. COR. MILL AND CEDAR STREETS,

BRISTOL, PA.

—The American Newspaper Directory, which will be issued next month by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, will contain the names of 10,611 periodicals in the United States and Territories, which is a gain of 344 in the year just passed. The number of daily papers has increased in a somewhat larger proportion, and is now represented by a total of 996 against 921 in 1881. The largest increase has been in New York—10 dailies, 29 of all sorts. Illinois and Missouri show a percentage of gain which is even greater, while Colorado leads all others in the percentage of increase, both of daily and weekly issues. California, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia have fallen behind 1881 in the total number of periodicals issued In Georgia, Maine and Massachusetts the suspensions have exactly counterbalanced the new ventures. In every State not mentioned above, and in the Territories, there has been an increase.

☞How the hearts of a crowd swell and throb with pitiless hatred against the man who coughs during the performance at a theatre, when they know he is too stingy to invest twenty-five cents in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Mother Died of Salt Rheum.

J. W. Adams, Newark, Ohio, says: "Cuticura Remedies are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case Salt Rheum in this county. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe Cuticura would have saved her life. My arms, breast and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the Cuticura Remedies.

—Reuben Longaker, aged sixty, and a wealthy resident and farmer of Plymouth Township, Montgomery County, committed suicide on Wednesday morning by drowning himself in a well on his premises. The deceases was worth $60,000. He had given evidence of being insane for some time.

ANNOYANCE PREVENTED.—Gray hairs are honorable but their premature appearance is annoying Parker's Hair Balsam prevents the annoyance by promptly restoring the youthful color.

☞Easter egg dyes, four colors in a package for 10c., at Douglas' Pharmacy, No. 22 Dorrance street.

☞Trusses from $1.50 up at Dr. H Pursell's drug store.

Cuticura

Geo. W. Brown, 18 Marshall St., Providence, R. I. cured by Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) of a Ringworm Humor got at the barber's, which spread all over his ears, neck and face, and for six years resisted all kinds of treatment

SKIN HUMOR.

F. H Drake, Esq., agent for Harper & Bros., Detroit, Mich., gives an astonishing account of the cure (eczema rodent), which had been treated by a consultation of physicians without benefit, and which speedily yielded to the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally

SCALD HEAD.

H A Raymond, Auditor F W, J & S R R, Jackson, Mich., was cured of Scald Head of nine years duration by the Cuticura Remedies

ECZEMA!

Hon. Wm. Taylor, Boston, Mass., permanently cured of a humor of the face and scalp (eczema) that had been treated unsuccessfully for twelve years by many of Boston's best physicians and most noted specialists, as well as European as well as European authorities

MILK CRUST.

Mrs. Bowers, 143 Clinton street, Cincinnati, speaks of her sister's child, who was cured of milk crust which resisted all remedies for two years Now a fine healthy boy, with a beautiful head of hair

FALLING HAIR.

Frank A Bean, Steam Fire Engine 6, Boston, was cured of Alopecia or falling of the hair, by the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally, which completely restored his hair when all said he would lose it.

TREATMENT.

The Cuticura treatment consists in the internal use of the Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, and the external use of Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, the great skin cures

CUTICURA

REMEDIES are for sale by all druggists. Price of CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly, small boxes, 50c., large boxes, $1 CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP (the queen of medicinal and toilet soaps), 25c. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Principal depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

CATARRH

Sanford's Radical Cure.

Clear head and voice, easy breathing, sweet breath, perfect smell, taste and hearing, no cough, no distress, by using SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Sneeze until your head is ready to fly off, eyes and nose running water, throat parched and blood feverish or take SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for Catarrh and be cured.

Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold and Clover Blossoms are what Sanford's Radical Cure is made of. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, in one package for $1. Sold everywhere.
WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

ELECTRICITY.

Gentle, yet effective, united with Healing Balsam, render COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS, one hundred times superior to all other porous Pain, Weakness and Inflamation. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere

WHENCE COMES THE UNBOUNDED POPULARITY OF

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS?

Because they have proved themselves the Best External Remedy ever invented. They will cure asthma, colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, and any local pains.

Applied to the small of the back they are infallible in Back-Ache, Nervous Debility, and all Kidney troubles; to the pit of the stomach they are a sure cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are painless, fragrant, and quick to cure. Beware of imitations that blister and burn. Get ALLCOCK'S, the only Genuine Porous Plaster.

W. GRACE,
No. 76 Mill Street, Bristol,
WILL SELL TILL THE FIRST OF APRIL,
A LARGE STOCK OF
Wall Papers
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GOOD WHITE BACK PAPER TEN CENTS,

MISCELLANEOUS

John Wanamaker Grand Depot

PHILADELPHIA.

This store is now enlarging for Spring of 1882

Broad Street New Railroad Station one block distant.

AN ELEGANT SUPPLY OF

EASTER EGGS!

Easter Novelties!

AT

JESSE JACKSON'S.

STRAWBERRIES.

The First of the Season!

FOREIGN FRUITS!

BANANAS!

CHOICE CONFECTIONERY!

FIGS, DATES, &c.,

ALL AT

JESSE JACKSON'S

CONFECTIONERY STORE,

No. 27 Mill Street,

BRISTOL, PA.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

Ely's Cream Balm

Effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions; allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure Catarrh, Hay Fever & Headache. Unequalled for colds in the head. Agreeable to use. Apply by the little finger into the nostrils. On receipt of 60c. will mail a pack age.

Sold by Bristol druggists.
ELY'S CREAM BALM CO. Oswego, N.Y.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS

I have several lines of goods that I wish to close out, not desiring to keep them in the future. A lot of

BOOKS,

in good condition and desirable, will be sold at a great sacrifice.

CHILDREN'S TOYS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, FRAMES,
BRACKETS, BASKETS,
SCHOOL-BOOKS,

and a lot of useful and ornamental articles. All will be closed out at cost, and many things at a great sacrifice, to make room for something else.

Drop in and ask the prices and see the goods.

C. H. BOSTWICK.

BRISTOL STOVE HOUSE,

Corner of Radcliffe and Market Streets,

Opposite Post Office.

DEPOT FOR MILK CANS.

STOVES,

Custom Made TIN WARE, 8 and 10 cents goods, &c., &c.

TIN ROOFING

done at the lowest prices for cash. Ordered work in TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, promptly attended to. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Give me a Call

THOMAS BARNARD.

NOTICE!

W. GRACE,
DEALER IN
WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES

Would call the attention of the people of Bristol and vicinity to his large stock of WALL PAPERS and WINDOW SHADES. Having noticed largely in his stock of Gold, Ground, and many other grades of PAPER HANGINGS, ranging in price from 6c. to $2 50 per piece.

Window Shades

ready made, or made to order, from 50c. to $5 00
W GRACE,
76 Mill Street, Bristol Pa

C. F. MERTZ
BAKER,
corner Washington and Pond Sts., has just opened a Bread, Cake and Pie Bakery, where you will always find a large assortment of all kinds of Cakes and Pies also Bread of a superior quality and larger size than elsewhere Give him a call.

Highest Cash Price Paid For

Rags, Paper, Old Books, Etc., Etc.

And called for at residence Orders left at corner of WOOD and PENN STREETS, will receive prompt attention

JOSEPH W. THOMPSON,

HATS, CAPS
AND
STRAW GOODS.

No. 1209 North Second Street,
East Side, Four doors above Girard Ave.,
PHILADELPHIA
A full assortment of Umbrellas.

JAMES LYNDALL,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

Foot of Pond Street, Bristol, Pa.

KALSOMINING AND FRESCOING

A Speciality.

Estimates furnished and all orders promptly attended to.

FROM MARKET STREET TO FILBERT,

AN ENTIRE BLOCK,

IS FILLED WITH DRY GOODS,

Selected Carefully by Experts in the Best Markets of the World

This Huge Array of Stock Aggregates in Value Considerably more than

A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

AND IS DIVIDED AMONG

THIRTY-TWO DEPARTMENTS

In Which are Contained Everything Needed in

Wearing Apparel

FOR

Ladies and Children,

And Everything Coming Under the Head of

HOUSEFURNISHING DRY GOODS.

Few such exhibits as the one made in the country. None can surpass it in attractiveness, variety and interest. The almost perfect system to which the business is reduced, insures the most prompt, careful and economical service of all patrons

The prices are beyond controversy as low as the goods can be conveyed from producer to consumer, as all methods of cheapening prices are in vogue known to the most exact business science. On moderation of prices, primarily, has the success of the house been based, and success has furnished facilities for still further lowering of prices, while giving the additional advantages of convenience, comfort and despatch in all transactions.

There is no reason why all who desire should not share in the advantages which are offered by this great mart of fashion and of use.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. Cor. Eighth & Market Sts.—S. W. Cor. Eighth & Filbert Sts,

PHILADELPHIA.

GEO. S. STONE & SON,

NO. 16 MILL STREET,
BRISTOL, PA.,

PLUMBERS.

STEAM & GAS PIPE FITTERS,

ALSO,

Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Steam Heating Apparatus, Hydraulic Rams, Lift and Force Pumps of all kinds.

REPAIR WORK SOLICITED. Also constantly on hand,

GARDEN HOSE, HOSE PIPES AND SPRINKLERS, HOSE REELS, GLASS GLOBES AND SHADES, BATH TUBS, CIRCULATING BOILERS,

GENUINE CUCUMBER PUMPS,

Warranted to be made of Cucumber Wood in the cheapest and best Pumps in the market. These Pumps are made by skillful workmen and will stand the test that is claimed for them, and are much superior to the poplar pumps, which is the material used. Don't buy elsewhere until you examine them and get our prices. REFERENCES—C. W. & J. Peirce and Grounds Brothers & Crumpton.

☞ Factory, Dorrance Street, West of Railroad.

JOSEPH DRUCKENMILLER.

ORGANS AND PIANOS.

1881. ORDER NOW FOR 1882.

CHRISRMAS PRESENTS,
HOLIDAY OFFERS.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO ORDER AN

ESTEY ORGAN OR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO.

Special low prices given organs from $ 0 up cash investment is fully warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed. If you cannot call, be sure to write for catalogue before buying elsewhere.

Address or call upon

JOSEPH DRUCKENMILLER,
Edge Hill, Montgomery Co., Pa.

American Watch and Clock Depot,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, (above Market,) PHILADELPHIA,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT AND SMALL PRICES.

Look at some of the Prices

LADIES SOLID GOLD AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES $32; GENTS SOLID GOLD AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES $30 Ladies Gold Watches as low as $12; One day Clocks $1 00 up. Eight Day Walnut Clocks, $3 up.

A large stock on hand of solid gold and best rolled plated jewelry and chains Solid silver and plated ware, Opera Glasses and Spectacles Repairing of all kinds done in brilliant manner.

S. PICARD, No. 11 N. Second Street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—Every Article warranted as represented.

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OF

IVINS & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS.

Newest Styles, Best Goods, Cheapest Prices.

No Charge for Packing. Safe Shipment Guaranteed.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

66 N. SECOND STREET, Near Arch, Philadelphia.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

SMALL FRUITS AND ALL NURSERY PRODUCTS.

Send for a Descriptive Illustrated Catalogue of fifty-six pages, just issued, that will be mailed free to all applicants.

WILLIAM H. MOON,
GLENWOOD NURSERIES,
Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa

G. W. ADAMS, Dentist,

NO. 81 RADCLIFFE STREET, BRISTOL

TEETH extracted without pain Artificial teeth to suit the patient and please the people. Salivation of the natural teeth a specialty. Office hours, 8 to 4. Out of office on Second day.

NOTICE!

J. H. Bostwick

Has resumed work at

HIS GALLERY,

COR. MILL & POND STREETS.

NEW STYLES OF PICTURES

will be made to keep up with the improvements of the times. Prompt attention to business and prompt delivery of pictures will be observed.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette.

Thursday, March 30, 1882.

☞ Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK—Arrives 7.00 and 11.17 A. M., and 7.15 P. M. Closes 8.00 and 11.15 A. M., 4.00 and 6.40 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7.00 and 8.45 A. M., and 4.00, 5.00 and 8.00 P. M. Closes 8.45 and 11.15 A. M., 2.50 and 6.40 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c.—Arrives 11.30 A. M. Closes 1.00 M.

OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EMILIE—Arrives 10.00 A. M. Closes 11.30 A. M.

BRIDGEWATER, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 1.00 P. M. Closes 7.55 A. M.

TRENTON—Arrives 10.00 A. M. and 4.00 and 7.30 P. M. Closes 8.00 A. M., and 1.00 and 6.40 P. M.

WESTERN—Arrives 10.00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Last direct mail for New York City closes at 6.40.

W. B. BAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA. For Kensington Depot, 6.51, 7.21, 8.21, and 9.41 A. M. 12.51, 3.21, 4.11, 6.16, and 7.21 P. M. Sundays—12.5, 5.21 P. M.

For Broad Street Station—2.11, 7.20, 6.30, 6.51, 7.[illegible] 8.21, 1.41, 10.47, A. M., 12.51, 1.13, 3.04, 7.21, 4.41, 6.10, 7.01, 7.21, 9.28, 11.18 P. M. Sundays—4.50 A. M., 12.25, 5.21, 5.10, P. M.

FROM PHILADELPHIA. From Kensington Depot, 6.[illegible], 7.[illegible], 8.00, 10.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.45, 4.[illegible], 5.45, and 6.[illegible] P. M. Sundays—8.00 A. M., 2.15 P. M.

From Broad Street Station—12.01 Night, 6.25, 6.50, 7.45, 8.20, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.01 Noon, 2.00, 1.25, 4.[illegible], 5.00, 5.24, 6.00, 6.07, 6.30, 6.45, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.15 P. M. Sundays—5.00, 8.30, and 8.45 A. M., 2.01, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00 P. M.

FOR TRENTON.—12.51, 7.28, 9.16, 11.00, 11.11 A. M., 12.18, 2.56, 4.19, 5.17, 5.[illegible], 6.27, 6.33, 7.20, 8.30, 9.34 P. M. Sundays—9.15, 9.19 A. M., 3.00 P. M.

FROM TRENTON.—1.55, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.20, 10.28 A. M., 12.30, 1.15, 2.48, 3.30, 3.45, 5.55, 6.17, 7.00, 9.05, 10.27 P. M. Sundays—12.01, 5.00, P. M.

FOR NEW YORK.—12.51, 7.28, 9.16, 11.11 A. M., 5.36, 6.45, 8.30 P. M. Sundays—9.15 A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.—12.10, 8.30, 11.10 A. M., 1.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 P. M.

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLE.

COLUMBIA.—For Philadelphia, 7.30 A. M.
" From Philadelphia, 2.00 P. M.
TWILIGHT.—For Philadelphia, 3.30 P. M.
" From Philadelphia, 12 M.
GEM.—For Philadelphia, 8.00 A. M.
" From Philadelphia, 3 P. M.
" For Bordentown, 5 P. M.

For the Time Table of the EDWIN FORREST, see the advertisement of the River Steamers.

—Yellow Easter eggs are the favorites of the aesthetes.

—Four shad caught in the Delaware yesterday, at Bristol.

—Choice flowers for Easter can be had at DeWitt's green houses.

—The anniversary of the Bristol Presbyterian Sabbath School was celebrated last Sunday

—The Bristol Water Company have placed water in a larger number of houses than usual this spring.

—As early as the 12th of March, a female shad weighing four pounds was taken at Well's Falls, near New Hope.

—Rev. Henry F. Lee, former pastor, occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian Church here, last Sabbath evening.

—The present prospect indicates that an unusual number of visitors will spend the summer months in Bristol.

—The steamboat Columbia, Lorenzo Cone Captain, began her trips for the season last Thursday. Wm. F. Tyler is Clerk.

—The Edwin Forrest broke down yesterday. She was taken in tow and passed Bristol yesterday about four o'clock on her way to Philadelphia.

—The Methodist Sunday School is preparing an interesting service for Easter. It will take place in the church on the evening of Easter Sunday.

—The warm spring days have brought out the loafers in force. When the weather is suitable the canal bridge is lined with this species of humanity. The nuisance should be abated.

—The Bristol Improvement Company are going to build this spring an addition to T. B. Harkins' iron foundry. From a small beginning this foundry has grown to be one of very respectable dimensions.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol post office, Wednesday evening, March 29th:—Harvey C. Bowman, Mrs. C. G. Carlile, Jacob Cox, H. C. Cornell, J. V. Holman, Mary W. Jenkins, care of Thomas Roberts, Charles Knight, Wm. P. Lane, Bridget Minahan, Patrick McGinley, care of Mrs. McGee, Thomas McIlvaine, B. Sterling, James B. Winters.

—Forty books which have been rebound and placed in good order have just been placed on the shelves of the Bristol Library. Among them are some of the most interesting books in the Library. Members who have not yet paid their annual assessments can do so by calling upon the Librarian. A fine is now due upon all unpaid assessments.

—John P. Hellings, of our borough, who is brakesman on one of the rapid transit trains, was seriously hurt on Tuesday, by being thrown from the train just after it left the Broad street station and was crossing Eleventh street. He fell from the train twelve feet below into the street and was found there unconscious. He was conveyed to the hospital in Philadelphia, where he still remains in a very critical condition. He was conscious yesterday but could not explain in what manner the accident occured.

—From the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* of the 22nd inst., we learn of the death of a former Bristolian, Wilmon W. Swain, son of William Swain, now of Cambridge, Ind., who used to reside in our borough and occasionally visit here. Wilmon Swain was a resident of New Orleans and the paper referred to makes this allusion to him: The death of Wilmon W. Swain yesterday, will cause a general feeling of regret in a community where he was so generally known and esteemed. The deceased was born in Bristol, Penn., and his early youth was spent in Ohio. At the age of 18 years he joined the Union army as a private, but by his courage and force of character, in the campaign in Western Virginia, rose to the rank of major. At the close of the war he engaged in business in Pittsburg, and in the year 1870 removed to New Orleans, where, although entirely unknown, his high business qualities and sterling worth were appreciated, and won for him the success which he merited. In the prime of life: in the home of his adopted mother; in the enjoyment of every comfort which tender hands and a loving heart could supply, science and skill were powerless to avert the shaft of death. His life was simple, honorable and pure. Flowers for his tomb! Peace to his ashes.

—A Venetian glass manufacturer is making a great success of ladies' glass bonnets.

—The total school enrollment of Reading for February was 6,706.

The Fire at St. Marks' Church.

On Friday afternoon St. Marks' Catholic Church was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given, and as soon as possible the fire companies, with steamer, hose and ladders were on the ground. The origin of the fire is unknown. It is said that there was no fire in the heater since the Tuesday previous, and that the only place about the building where there was a fire was in the sacristy, from which there was apparently no way a fire could be communicated to the locality where the flames first broke out. Until the fire companies arrived, the people residing in the neighborhood worked heartily with water buckets to stay the flames. The doors and widows of the building were kept closed as much as possibls to prevent a draught. The building was soon completely filled with smoke and unbearable with heat. The new organ was badly damaged. The interior of the edifice was completely ruined, as far as appearances go. The frescoing was smoked and discolored and the centre altar was burned. To find the fire in the ceiling holes were cut in the roof, and the whole of it was saturated with water. The damage is estimated at from $5,000 to $7,000. The firemen, aided by a number of other citizens, worked with a will, and did good service in staying the flames. It was the intention of Father Ward to have begun this spring taking contributions for the erection of a school house on some portion of the church property, but this project will now have to be delayed until the damage by the fire is repaired and paid for.

—A thoroughly American city has been laid out in the Mexican State of Chiapas. The site is a beautiful plateau of land, through which runs a never-failing stream of mountain spring water, clear as crystal, full of fish and affording power for any amount of manufacturing machinery, at an altitude of 3000 feet above the sea level, on a line of the Mexican Southern Railroad. It is called Allen City. The surrounding country has been taken up for coffee plantations, and it is said that there will be over 3,000,000 coffee trees in nursery cultivation at the place the coming year, all to be transplanted and raised in bearing within the next four years. All supplies for the colony are admitted free of duty. The colonists thus far are from California.

—About 4 o'clock on last Thursday morning the boiler of the tug boat H. C. Pratt, lying at Pier 8 South Wharves, Philadelphia, exploded, killing five men, who were asleep in the cabin. One man was blown over a five story building on Delaware avenue, falling on Water street. Four bodies were recovered, and the fifth is supposed to be in the river. The boat was totally destroyed, as was also the tug Ella near by, which was burned to the water's edge and then sank. The station of the Narrow Gauge Railroad also caught fire and was destroyed. Several buildings on Delaware avenue were damaged by fire and flying pieces of iron and wood. The entire loss in money is about $20,000.

—That was a pleasant way in which a newly settled Methodist minister disarmed the criticism of the people in the congregation to which he had been sent. Instead of getting angry about it, or complaining that they had hurt his feelings, he remarked from the pulpit: "I hear that you say I am not much of a preacher; well, I know it: and I know that if I could preach first rate I wouldn't have been sent here to preach to such a lot of ignoramuses as you." The church folks were struck with a new sense of the fitness of things as regulated by the admirable machinery of Methodism for adapting means to ends.

—Mr. Edward A. Freeman says that he has been too well treated in this country to say anything bad about it, and he adds: "There is little use in saying anything of the good. There is little difference, though, between England and America. One would see more of a change between England and Scotland. Your country here is a great one." Speaking of the "English Renaissance" and of Mr. Wilde to a reporter of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, Mr. Freeman said: "I never heard of Oscar Wilde until I reached Boston. He may be a great swell in England, but I never heard of him there."

—Among the things in Boston which excited the wonder of the Zuni Indian chiefs, who are visiting that city, was a negro minstrel show. The clog dancing by a row of spangled fellows gave especial delight. "This night," said one, in his own tongue, "we have seen that which passes all other things in wonder. We thought our own dancers were the most perfect for keeping time and for regularity of movement, but we find that this goes over anything we have either seen or imagined, and we are covered with shame. My eyes are put out with wonder."

—A Prickly Pear, Montana, farmer has a pointer dog with dissipated habits, contracted from too intimate association with his former owner. With an otherwise correct character, this dog is given to pipe-smoking, tobacco-chewing and whiskey-drinking, in all of which habits he is known to indulge when ever he comes to the capital. In the Helena saloons he is recognized on sight, and passes under the name of "the Butte dog," from the circumstance of having been raised and educated in the Summit Valley camp.

—Rochester *Express:*—"A lady in town painted a plaque in the most exquisite manner and expressed it to a friend. Soon after a note of acknowledgment came, in which the lady stated that 'It is altogether too nice to use every day, so I only use it for a bread plate when we have company.'"

—Blackberry pie is the rage in Florida. The Alabama River furnishes the "boneless shad" in great plenty.

"Rough on Rats."
Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

A Field of Usefulness.

MR. EDITOR:—The GAZETTE in its last issue, with apparent gusto, makes comment on the small amount of our borough indebtedness—a commendable fact—on first sight, but which, on further inquiry into the condition of our town, with respect to such matters as drainage, protection from fire, &c., savors more of a spirit of short-sighted economy than of prudence and business in the borough government, which should be founded on a business basis, and not on any experimental system to see on just how short an allowance it can possibly be run. The condition of the streets is one of the strongest arguments and worst showings to be made against the "low-tax-go-to-ruin system, and it is of that, that the most particular attention is requested. It is a long complained of evil, and one for which improvement has long been hoped, but has long been hoped for in vain. The pavements in a manner speak for themselves, as they are used by all classes of citizens, and all can appreciate the pleasure of stubbing one's toes against the corners of upheaved bricks, or stepping into a small lake caused by the depression of the pavement, as is the common experience of any one happening to be on the streets after dark. But the condition of the roadway of the streets is not so notoriously apparent, although fully appreciated by any one out for an afternoon drive; and one would suppose that there were enough of Councilmen using them for such purpose to have long ago seen that an improvement was made. Let any one put the question, "How are the roads?" to a farmer who has come into town, and depend upon it nine times out of ten the answer will be, "Oh! first rate till you get to Bristol." And it is a fact—a disgraceful fact, to be sure, but none the less true, as any one can demonstrate to their full satisfaction, if they will but take the pains. Having shown our wrong, let us look for our remedy. Let Councilman Burton, who from his use of the streets can appreciate the matter of complaint fully, make this question his special province and work, and stick to it, and not give it up until something satisfactory is *accomplished*, and not let good intentions and endeavors wither away and die without bearing fruit, as did the "macadamizing boom" of some months since, that began and ended by our Borough Fathers taking a trip "to look at" the nicely kept streets of some distant town. Poor consolation for those of us who didn't even get a "look," and are still bumping over the stones and chuck-holes, or ploughing through dust in dry and wallowing through mud and mire in wet weather.

ULSTER.

—There is a judge up in the Eighth Judicial District—Rockerfeller by name—who is very strict in his dealings with the liquor dealers. When granting the tavern licenses at the last term of court at Sunbury, he said:

"I give notice to all parties that I will revoke any licenses that I may now grant, upon proof being furnished me at any time that the liquor laws have been violated by any one, and it will not take the same amount of evidence to convince me that the laws have been violated that it seems the Grand Jurors require. I will not require that the witnesses tasted the drink to know that it was beer or liquor. And in regard to Sundays, for instance, if a party keeps his house open and men are seen going in and out, and especially if any are under the influence of drink, I shall not require that the witnesses saw them drink or get the liquor in that house, but simply that they kept their house open and allowed parties to come in and out will be sufficient cause for me to revoke their license at any time.

—Actions for breach of promise are rare in Germany. A Miss Constance Kirschner recently brought an action of this kind against her faithless swain, a goldsmith, named Mr. John Fundel, in which she sued for the fulfilment of his promise, or, alternatively, damages to the amount of $750. In the present state of the law in Germany, the Court could not award the fair plaintiff any pecuniary compensation; but the defendant was formally adjudged to be guilty of breaking his promise, and, further legally bound to marry his betrothed. This judgment having been duly communicated to all the matrimonial courts in the empire, Miss Kirschner has the satisfaction of knowing that, if her truant lover will not marry her, he cannot marry any other lady in Germany.

—The Pullman Palace Car Company, has recently placed upon the Pennsylvania Railroad a hunting car, specially constructed for the uses of huntsmen desirous of reaching their destination without suffering the inconveniences incident to such excursions. The car, which resembles an ordinary baggage car in outward appearance, is fitted up with conveniences for dogs, baggage and other sporting paraphernalia, while a portion has been partitioned off for sleeping apartments, cooking and other homelike comforts for the handlers. The kennels set apart for the dogs are arranged in tiers around the sides of the car, and they have been built with a view of giving the best possible attention to the occupants.

—A minister is assigned every year by the Conference to the Methodist church at Troy, Ohio, and is invariably locked out by the Trustees. This is the result of an old disagreement, in which the edifice was, by order of a court, left in the trustees' hands. The last appointee, the Rev. George Edgar, announced that he would break the door and hold services. The trustees put on new locks and bars to prevent an entrance. While they were at work the pastor appeared on the scene. An altercation ensued. Trustee James brandished a hatchet and the clergyman drew a pistol, for which act he was arrested and put under bonds.

—Taib Bey, the brother of the Bey of Tunis, who was imprisoned for conspiring against the Bey, has been banished from Tunis, and will go to Paris to reside.

☞ A cold in the head is one of the best things that can happen to a lady with a lace handkerchief, and Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is decidedly the best remedy to cure that cold.

NEW AND NOTABLE.

—The Presbyterians are about to build a $5000 church at Tacony.

—Rose Eytinge, who secured a divorce from George Butler on Saturday last, has married Cyril Searle, the actor.

—J. W. Kerr, Treasurer of the Washington Stock Exchange, shot himself yesterday morning. Cause, ill health.

—Antoine Fox of Louisville, 81 years old, who has been sick for many months, cut his throat with a dull knife last night.

—Captain Thomas Nye, aged 83, committed suicide by shooting in New Bedford, Massachusetts, on Wednesday of last week.

—A great rain storm and a southerly wind on Tuesday night broke up the ice blockade and released the seal fishers at St. Johns, N. F.

—The Rev. Jacob Bray, the oldest Baptist clergyman in Maine, died in Bridgeton on Tuesday, aged 88 years. He had been in the ministry fifty years.

—J. R. Bowman, late County Judge of Phelps County, Missouri, fired a load of buckshot into the body of Alfred Hayes on Tuesday night as he was walking the street in the little town of St. James. It was a regular assassination, Hayes being taken entirely unawares.

—It is believed that more oats, wheat and corn have been planted in Georgia this season than in any previous year since the war. Georgia has given her Southern neighbors more than one useful lesson in enterprise and independence, but none more essential to the welfare of the South than the importance of diversified agriculture.

—The hall of Georgetown College, at Georgetown, D. C., containing its collection of curiosities, is to be known hereafter as Coleman Museum, in consideration of a recent gift of $10,000 from Mr. James V. Coleman, of San Francisco, to the College. The will of the late General James M. Coale, of Frederick, Md., contains a bequest of $10,000 to the same institution.

—William H. Deibert of Leadingville, Pa., is wonderfully deliberate and imperturbable. After eating a dinner in his usual slow manner, he pushed his chair back from the table and remarked: "Uncle Abe is hanging in the barn." The family rushed out and found that Abraham Deibert had indeed committed suicide. William said that he had not thought it best to spoil the meal for them, considering that the man was already past help when discovered.

—The advance guard of the severest snow storm seen in that region for many years reached Bodie, Cal., on March 9, and for five days kept up a series of brief assaults. On the sixth day the main body of the storm arrived, and there was a tremendous attack all along the line. Twenty-four hours later the town looked like a Siberian post station; the streets were deserted and the shops closed, and even the butchers had nothing to do, for people thought it more sensible to stay indoors and be hungry than to venture out into such a tempest.

—Elkanah P. Stedman of Cincinnati heard that his daughter had appeared in a charity entertainment at Leominster, Mass., dressed in male costume. In his will, just admitted to probate, is found the following clause. "I have heretofore intrusted to her a larger share of my property than prudence justified. I shall not leave her anything. I heard she appeared before promiscuous assemblies dressed in men's clothing to excite the admiration of the audience, trying to raise money to pay a church debt. I cannot devote any more to such purposes."

—Professor W. W. Goodwin, of Harvard, has accepted the directorship of the American School of Classical Studies which will be established in Athens, Greece, next November. The funds necessary to conduct the enterprise have been collected.

List of Jurors—May Term of Court.

GRAND JURORS—MAY TERM.

Jacob Clemens, farmer, Doylestown township.
John H. Stem, farmer, Nockamixon.
Joseph S. Hibbs, farmer, Falls.
Edward S. Vandegrift, mason, Bensalem.
Henry W. Stackhouse, farmer, Falls.
Samuel Wyncoop, farmer, Newtown township.
Henry S. Cope, book-keeper, Durham.
Austin Croasdale, farmer, Northampton.
Samuel A. Firman, real estate agent, Doylestown borough.
Augustus Willett, farmer, Bensalem.
Geo. B. Deemer, stone mason, Doylestown borough.
Benjamin Heston, merchant, Solebury.
William Hibbs, farmer, Northampton.
William G. Leidy, farmer, Milford.
John Doyle, farmer, Warminster.
Keeb Miller, farmer, Bedminster.
Johnson Strawn, miller, Quakertown.
Wilson Paxson, miller, Solebury.
G. W. Cunningham, nurseryman, Newtown township.
Charles H. Williams, farmer, Buckingham.
William Ely, farmer, Solebury.
Joseph Headley, farmer, Falls.
Frank Himmelwright, miller, Milford.
John Solliday, Jr., mason, Plumstead.

TRAVERSE JURORS—MAY TERM.

George J. Ewer, carpenter, Bensalem.
Abner Vanhart, farmer, Upper Makefield.
Levi Sellers, farmer, New Britain.
John Greer, farmer, Plumstead.
Henry Nippes, farmer, Northampton.
Henry A. Bailey, storekeeper, Bristol borough.
Abraham B. Pearson, farmer, Springfield.
Joseph Yerkes, farmer, Southampton.
S. Smith Kirk, farmer, Buckingham
John Ott, laborer, Doylestown borough.
Conrad S. Wyker, farmer, Tinicum.
Josiah Reiter, drover, Milford.
Enos Weierbach, farmer, Springfield.
Richard H. Janney, farmer, Solebury.
Henry L. Clymer, cigar maker, Rockhill.
Charles Haigh, foreman, New Hope.
John J. Hindenach, wheelwright, Springfield.
John G. Weinberger, farmer, Milford.
Benjamin Heistand, slater, Doylestown township.
Edward M. Richardson, cigar maker, Morrisville.
Charles C. Douglass, tinsmith, Bristol borough.
Daniel Landis, farmer, Milford.
Levi Swartley, farmer, New Britain.
Samuel Cornell, farmer, Northampton.
Albert Haldeman, farmer, Doylestown township.
Joseph Hartman, farmer, Richland.
Abraham S. Harr, farmer, Hilltown.
R. Francis Rapp, builder, Tinicum.
Benjamin S. Kohl, farmer, Nockamixon.
Henry Erdman, gentleman, Milford.
Jesse Fluck, mason, Solebury.
William Vandegrift, farmer, Bensalem.
Edward Buckman, gentleman, Newtown borough.
William Wynkoop, agent, Newtown borough.
Harry Weikel, painter, Hilltown.
Edwin J. Burton, clerk, Bristol borough.
Simon Y. Fenton, wheelwright, Lower Makefield.
Bernard Frey, gentleman, Upper Makefield.
David A. Fluck, shoemaker, Richland.
John C. Harmon, mechanic, Doylestown borough.
Jesse L. Johnson, farmer, Bensalem.
William Duffy, watchmaker, Bristol borough.
John L. Sheip, farmer, New Britain.
Moses H. Rice, auctioneer, Hilltown.
Charles G. Knight, farmer, Northampton.
Charles Ruth, blacksmith, Durham.
Frederick Fluck, farmer, Hilltown.
Jesse G. Webster, auctioneer, Hulmeville.

MONROE, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875.

SIRS—I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of the kidneys and bladder. It has done for me what four doctors failed to do. The effect of Hop Bitters seemed like magic to me.

W. L. CARTER.

☞ Our readers will please notice the familiar card of John Moore & Co., the North 2d street, Dry Goods dealers. They announce that they are now ready for the Spring trade, and invite the reader to call when next in the city, and see their offerings.

—A curious cremation cause has lately been tried in England. Dr. Crookhenden died in 1875, leaving his body to Miss Williams, to be burned and put in a Wedgewood jar. The family objected, and buried him in an unconsecrated part of Brompton, (London) Cemetery. Next year Miss W. asked the Home Secretary for leave to cremate the body, or, failing in that, to bury it in consecrated ground. He refused the license for cremation, but permitted the disinterment for burial in Wales. She, however, instead, cremated it at Milan, and then sued the executors for the cost. Justice Kaye dismissed her suit. He said that a man could not dispose by will, or any other instrument, of his body; that the law recognized no property in a corpse; and that the right of the executors extended only until it was buried. Further, that the grave had been consecrated or blessed by the officiating priest at the time of burial, and that Miss W. had put herself out of court by deceiving the Secretary of State.

—A Philadelphia reporter has recently made a tour of the shops in that city where modern timber is turned into antique furniture for the benefit of persons who long to possess something to indicate that they have had ancestors. One of the dealers said to him confidentially: "The next thing will be old family portraits. There's a man somewhere in that city who has been to Europe and bought up, in junk-shops and other places, a lot of old canvases with heads on them. He got two or three clever young men to dress them up and copy them and make them up into sets, thus: Knight in armor, fifteenth century; man in a ruff, sixteeth century; youth as a cavalier of Puritan, seventeenth century; Pilgrim Father, eighteenth century; Mr. Brown, of Spruce street, nineteenth century; set complete in harmonious frames, say $1,000. Cheap, and an excellent idea, and sure to take. Call again."

—No woman of the wealthier class earns a holiday more deservedly than Queen Victoria. Ministers rise and fall and pass from active life into ease and comparative seclusion, but the Queen has been continuously in official harness since 1837, and forty-five years is a long stretch of uninterrupted work. When her septuagenarian Prime Minister was occupying his first official post she was already a politician of some experience, and had discussed great questions with the leading minds of the day. A woman, she began active life when men are reckoned mere schoolboys. "I suppose, said a gentleman to a former Judge Advocate-General, "it is a mere form, your submitting to the Queen the proceedings of courts martial?" "Do you, indeed? Well, I can tell you, then, that she understands the whole business as well as I do myself."

FINE PROSPECTS FOR PEACHES.—Delaware papers are all of one opinion about the forthcoming peach crop—that it will be a good one. The Smyrna *Times*, published in the very heart of the Delaware peach growing district, says: "The peach scare season is nearing, but so far the prophecies are all one way—the prospect for an abundant crop. The mild weather of the past week has considerably swelled the blossom buds and made their condition more susceptible to injury should there by a heavy depression of the mercury, or a late frost after the blossoms are full blown. We have never known a more settled faith in the crop than there is this Spring."

—The Inspector of Smoke in Cincinnati, whom a recent ordinance empowered to compel every furnace in the city used for the purpose of trade or manufacture to be supplied with all available means for the consumption of its own smoke, reports a laudible willingness among manufacturers to comply with the regulation. About 300 smoke consumers are now in use in the city, and the Inspector notices a considerable improvement wherever they are employed. The smoke is not all consumed—science has not reached that point yet—but what is left is not so nasty.

—A delegate consultation of coal miners was held in Pittsburg on Wednesday to consider what course to pursue with regard to the proposed reduction of the wages of miners from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It was decided to resist the reduction and a strike was ordered on April 1 at all the works where notice of the contemplated decrease has been given. The extent of the strike will depend on the extent to which the operators may decide to enforce the reduction.

—The kind of girls they have in Lancaster county; A Colerain township girl, on a little plot of ground, raised enough tobacco last year to buy a fine cabinet organ, and this year a gold watch. Next year she will capture a husband to work for.

☞ Society Belles are loud in their praise of Floreston Cologne on account of its remarkably delicate and lasting fragrance.

☞ Death to rats, mice, roaches and ants; Parson's Exterminator. Barns, granaries and households cleared in a single night. No fear of bad smells. Best and cheapest vermin killer in the world. Sold everywhere.

☞ Try the Girard Ready Mixed Paint, all shades, at Douglas' Pharmacy, Dorrance street.

DIED.

HEADLY.—At the residence of his parents, near Rising Sun, Maryland, March 12th, 1882, Aaron M. Headly, in the 28th year of his age. Son of James and Huldah Headly, formerly of Bucks county.

SWAIN.—In New Orleans, La., March 21st, 1882, W. W. Swain, aged 40 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.

STORE HOUSE, brick building, suitable for butcher shop, or any light business, and Stable.
H. A. BAILEY,
Corner Mulberry and Radcliffe Sts.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that an application will be made under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An act for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the several acts of the General Assembly aforesaid supplementary thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "THE BRISTOL CEMETERY LAND COMPANY." The character and object of which is for the purchase and sale of real estate in the county of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, and for these purposes to have powers and enjoy all the rights and privileges of the Acts of Assembly aforesaid.
WALTER R. JOHNSON.
B. F. GILKESON, Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

Platform Scales, Desk, Show Case, Counter Scales, and Store Fixtures.
H. A. BAILEY,
Corner Mulberry and Radcliffe Sts.

LEARN OF FLORIDA.

The orange, cocoanut and lime groves of Florida are attracting thousands. It is no longer said "Go West!" but "South." Learn of this rich and tropical land. The best way is to subscribe for a leading Florida paper. Send $1.00 for the *Democrat* six months. A pamphlet, (with large map of State), giving price of land, best place to settle, profits of orange and cocoanut groves, drainage of Okeechobee, &c., &c., worth the price of subscription to those who wish to know of Florida, free to those who send us one dollar for a six months subscription. Address,
C. B. PENDLETON,
Key West, Florida.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

Great chance for housekeepers and others to lay in needed goods at less than wholesale prices.

All colors zephyrs and wools, 7 cents per ounce; Hand made school hoods, 25 cents; Elegant dress goods, 8, 10, 13 cents per yard: Hair pins, 1 cent package; Best skirt braid, 4 cents: pins, 2 cents paper; pearl buttons, 3 and 4 cents a dozen; Kid gloves, 20 cents pair: Fine tumblers, 31 cents a dozen; Lamp chimneys, 3 cents; Glass sets, six pieces, 35 cents; Pie plates, 2 cents, or 20 cents a dozen; Castor bottles, 5 cents; Dinner plates, 4 and 5 cents; Fire shovels, 5 cents; Small spades, 25 cents. large steel axe, with handle, 70 cents; Wash basins, 5 and 10 cents; dust pans, 5 and 10 cents; Best white varnish, 37 cents per quart; Pure neats foot oil, 20 cents per quart; Wash powder, 10 cents dozen packs. Call early if you want the choice of bargains. Fine butter, 35 cents: splendid flavor Rio coffee, 16 cents. Everything at or nearly cost. No reasonable offers refused. Stock and fixtures for sale, and store to rent. WOOD'S CASH STORE, Bristol, Pa.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks Co.,

At Bristol, in the State of Penna., at the close of business, March 11th, 1882.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$225,361 45
Overdrafts	890 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	93,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	70,775 96
Due from approved reserve agents	68,925 43
Due from other National Banks	18,325 01
Due from State Banks and bankers	867 36
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	9,500 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	3,254 62
Checks and other cash items	661 03
Bills of other Banks	1,201 00
Fractional currency, nickels, and pennies	51 93
Specie	28,719 00
Legal tender notes	18,740 00
U. S. certificates of dep'it for legal-tenders	15,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,150 00
TOTAL	$559,512 79

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 82,220 00
Surplus fund	75,000 00
Undivided profits	14,588 81
National Bank notes outstanding	69,260 00
Dividends unpaid	257 20
Individual deposits subject to check	297,290 80
Due to other National Banks	15,714 51
Due to State Bank and bankers	4,161 75
TOTAL	$559,512 79

State of Penna., County of Bucks, ss:
I, Charles T. Iredell, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. T. IREDELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 17th day of March, 1882.
W. H. H. FINE, Notary Public.
CORRECT—Attest: C. N. TAYLOR, L. A. HOGUET, ANTHONY SWAIN, } Directors.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

HAVING RENTED MY STORE I WILL SELL at greatly reduced rates my entire stock consisting of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
TRIMMINGS,
AND
GROCERIES.

These goods must be sold before the 1st of April, as I then give possession of my store.

Call Early and Secure Bargains.

H. A. BAILEY,
CORNER RADCLIFFE AND DORRANCE STS., BRISTOL.

DE WITTS' GREEN HOUSES.

IT is with pleasure that we call the attention of our patrons to our NEW STOCK of

Plants, Flowers, Etc.

We have the most extensive and varied assortment we have ever offered heretofore. The most of our plants are farther advanced than they have been any year at this period of the season. It is to the interest of our customers to purchase now and have the full benefit of cultivating the flowers in the house until Spring opens. First purchasers always get first choice.

Our stock consists of all we have ever offered, and many things new to Bristol. RARE PANSIES and SWEET VIOLETS for sale, either the plants or loose flowers. No lover of flowers should fail to examine them. We invite the public to give us a call.

DE WITT'S GREEN HOUSES.
Pond Street between Walnut and Penn.

CARPETS

Washed and Scoured

INGRAIN CARPETS, 5 cents per yard.
BRUSSELS CARPETS, 6 cents per yard.
AT
Livingston Mills,
BRISTOL, PA. 42

FINE GROCERIES.

HONEY in comb, 35c. lb; strained honey, 24c. bottle; Maple Syrup, quart jars, 48c; Pickled Oysters, quart jars, 50c; Pickled Lobster, quart jars, 48c; Potted Ham 20c; Potted Beef, 20c; Potted Tongue, 25c; Potted Ham and Chicken, also Ham and Turkey, 28c; Potted Chicken, Potted Turkey and Potted Duck, 32c. each; Potted Game, 35c; Salad Dressing, 60c. bottle.
EDWARD H. FOSTER,
Cash Grocer, Dorrance Street

A. WEIR GILKESON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE
Effected at reasonable rates, in good Companies.
Property rented and sold.
Money to Loan on First Mortgage in convenient amounts.
Surveying and Conveyancing.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN McDONNELL, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks county, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them, without delay, in proper order for settlement to
CHARLES S. BAILEY, Administrator.
Or his Attorney, B. F. GILKESON, Esq.,
Bristol Borough, March 23, 1882.

For Sale.

HOUSES of every size and description. Terms of payment very liberal.
JOSHUA PEIRCE.

BOARDING.

PERSONS wishing weekly or transient board can have good accommodations at reasonable rates at the new boarding house, 84 and 86 Dorrance street, with the use of reading room also.

For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT with large Stable, nearly new, corner Dorrance and Cedar Streets. Terms reasonable. C. W. PEIRCE.

For Rent.

SEVERAL small stone houses on Lafayette Street, and one ten-room house on Dorrance Street. JOSHUA PEIRCE.

RIVER STEAMERS.

The Steamboat GEM

Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Phila. delphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

STEAMBOAT
TWILIGHT.

On and after Thursday, February 16th, Steamer TWILIGHT will leave Chestnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon for Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Florence' touching at Riverton, House of Correction, Torresdale, Delanco and Andalusia. Returning, leave Florence at 3 P. M.; Bristol, 3.30 P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion. 40c. Freight taken at low rates.

Trips Resumed.
THE STEAMBOAT
JOHN A. WARNER,

ON and after Wednesday, Feb. 15th, the Steamboat John A. Warner, will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7.30 A. M., touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Excursion, 40c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Very Busy Corner.

Thanks by the thousand to the excellent people who have sent us such loads of customers this year. Old friends are certainly remembering old friends.

Not in all the twenty-three years that the old corner has been a busy place, has it been busier than these days, when all our own manufactured goods are in such demand.

There may have been one or two busier times, such as the "Executor's Sale," but this winter is a good match of Oak Hall's best times, and the splendid stock we are now displaying surpasses those of past years.

Ask to see the $12 Heavy Skeleton Overcoat with fancy back. It is a great bargain.

We expect to-day to have every part of our stock in complete condition.

IN THE MEN'S DEPARTMENTS,
IN THE BOYS' DEPARTMENTS,
IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENTS,
IN THE GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Sixth and Market.

The Largest Clothing House in America.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE CHIEF POINTS
OF PRE-EMINENCE WE CLAIM FOR OUR
CLOTHING
ARE
SUPERIOR MAKE AND FINISH AND LOW PRICES.
TEST AND PROVE THIS TO YOUR SATISFACTION.
A. C. YATES & CO.,
Ledger Building, Chestnut and Sixth Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

"NOW READY."

LARGE ASSORTMENT NEW DRESS GOODS
LARGE ASSORTMENT NEW DRESS GOODS.
For Spring and Summer.
For Spring and Summer.

Also, a full and complete stock of all kinds of FAMILY DRY GOODS AND STAPLE NOTIONS for the coming season. Our well known reputation for "good goods and low prices" will be sustained, as we will not knowingly be undersold by any in the city trade.
Our stock is bought and sold for "CASH" and whatever bargains the cash will bring, will be found on our counters. When next in the city please call and see our offerings, and oblige,

JOHN MOORE & CO.,
517 and 519 North Second Street, above Noble, Philadelphia.

TO MY NUMEROUS FRIENDS AND PATRONS!

I WOULD SAY THAT BEFORE YOU GO TO PHILADELPHIA OR ELSEWHERE TO BUY YOUR

CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,

Call and examine my new line that I have just opened, and get my quotation of prices.

Our line consists of a full assortment of

HEMP,
RAG,
INGRAINS,
AND
BRUSSELS.

STAIR CARPETS
From 23 cents yard to 75 cents.

GOOD BRUSSELS at 75 cents,
Cannot be bought at less in Philadelphia.

OIL CLOTHS, all widths.

OIL CLOTH SHADES
AND FIXTURES.

A large assortment of
WALL PAPER.

GOOSE FEATHERS, steam dressed.

A large and well selected line of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

J. Wesley Wright's,
MILL STREET,
BRISTOL, PA.

EASTER CARDS!

A FULL LINE OF
BEAUTIFUL
EASTER CARDS
NOW READY,
AT
H. A. BRADFIELD'S
MUSIC AND STATIONERY STORE,
OPPOSITE THE BANK,
BRISTOL, PA.

Fine Art Stationery,
BIRTH-DAY CARDS,
And Novelties
IN GREAT VARIETY.

At the Music and Stationery Store of
H. A. BRADFIELD,
OPPOSITE THE FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK,
BRISTOL, PA.

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES
IN PROFUSION!
WHITE OR CREAM, IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALL THE NEW AND POPULAR COLORS IN TINTS.

CALL AND SEE!
H. A. BRADFIELD,
RADCLIFFE STREET,
OPPOSITE THE BANK,
BRISTOL, PA.

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County.
Notice is hereby given that the petition of Mary Y. Stackhouse, wife of Samuel K. Stackhouse, to secure her separate earnings, under the provisions of the Act of April 3, 1872, will be presented for confirmation on the first day of May court, to be held at Doylestown, the First day of May, A.D. 1882.
THOMAS S. FOLWELL, Prothonotary.

DR. THOMAS,
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
DR. THOMAS makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide. Over 80,000 persons have successfully inhaled the gas at his office
912 Walnut Street, (South Side),
Philadelphia

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

USEFUL HINTS.

Coal-tar makes a good protection covering for wounds of trees.

To Brighten Brass.—Take finely-powdered sal ammoniac; water to moisten. The articles to be cleaned must first be made warm, then rubbed with the mixture, and finished with fine Tripoli. This process will give the brass the brilliancy of gold.

Linen garments which have become yellow from time may be whitened by being boiled in a lather made of milk and pure white soap, a pound of the latter to a gallon of the farmer. After the boiling process the linen should be twice rinsed, a little blue being added to the last water used.

Furniture can be cleansed with kerosene oil, but must be wiped off well. White spots on varnished wood are removed by rubbing with a flannel wet in camphene or kerosene. Dull varnish is brightened by rubbing with strong alcohol, which dissolves a trifle of the gum of the old varnish and gives a fresh surface.

Another tempting dish when well made is milk toast. This is sometimes called by courtesy cream toast, but it is seldom that cream is used. A cup of butter is added to the milk, and enough flour to make it of the consistency of cream, with a heaping tablespoonful of pulverized sugar, will make a good liquid for the purpose. The fault with milk toast is that it is generally reduced to sop, and fit only for infants or invalids. The slice of toast should be firm and whole when served, and if properly made will be so.

Kerosene oil or naphtha, or even turpentine, will, in a short time, penetrate between minute crevices, whether bolts or nuts or steam joints. They should be ignited when possible, when effects of heat and diffusion will soon loosen the metals. Nuts rust so tight sometimes that no wrench will remove them without breaking off the bolts. A gentle hammering on the sides and top will sometimes start them a little. A driven joint or rust joint between flanges, formed by cast iron borings and sal ammoniac in solution in them, cannot be parted by any means short of destroying the castings. The scrap heap is the only remedy.

To Fry Salt Pork.—Cut the pork into very thin slices, and soak it over night in milk and water, for milk will freshen the pork much sooner than water. When ready to cook put it into a skillet and fry it to a light brown on each side. Make a batter of one egg, a tablespoonful of flour, and a little milk or water; just enough flour to make a batter, as for griddle cakes. Dip in the hot brown slices, cover with batter on each side, and fry in the pork fat to light brown. If preferred, the slices of pork can be baked in the oven, until all the grease is out, and then dipped into batter and fried.

There is a recipe for fruit cake which is also sometimes called wedding or black cake. One pound each of flour, butter and brown sugar, three pounds of currants, three pounds of raisins (stoned and chopped), one pound of citron—cut this in thin slices—twelve eggs, one cup of molasses, one pint of good brandy, one ounce of mace, one ounce each of cinnamon and cloves, and two grated nutmegs. This cake should be baked in a pan with a paper on the bottom. If the cake is not to be used at once do not frost it; the cake itself will keep for months, and in fact time improves it, but the frost will become discolored and uninviting.

Death to Moths.—A housekeeper writes to an Eastern contemparary: "It gives me pleasure to inform you what will entirely exterminate, root out and destroy every moth, or egg of moth, whether in clothes, carpets or furniture. I have a large house, full of the richest carpets, all very woolly, also rich furniture, all of which I ave been in use since 1865, and not a moth has been seen at this date. But the first year we moved in we had millions, although everything was new. Twice a year I take turpentine and a paint brush and saturate the edge of the carpets all around, move all the furniture, and get at the dark and dusky corners, and in dark closets I rub the brush all all over, if carpeted. For rich furniture, take paper and wet it with turpentine, and nail the paper under the sofa and chairs. The smell of this will drive out the moths and kill their eggs. To protect clothes, rub the brush over the bottom of your trunks and drawers, and put paper with turpentine on around the furs or clothes. You know that turpentine is harmless, being made from pine, and often used for cleansing carpets and clothes. It will rather brighten the color of carpets than otherwise."

Toast.—Tea and toast is almost a national dish in England. No American can have any idea of the goodness of English toast unless he was "brung up to it," as the darkey was to baked possum. In order to make good toast you must first catch the bread, there are two kinds to make toast of the oven-baked home made bread and the baker's loaf. The toast is not made as with us by slapping it over the coals on a hot wire toaster where it browns hit or miss, nor is it laid on the top of the cooking stove; no, it is put on a toasting fork and held before a red hot fire, and it browns quickly without drying up the center. It is then buttered on both sides, and as each side is toasted it is laid on the other until there is a pyramid of large slices. Then the pile is cut through twice and it is covered and kept hot until taken to the table. The youngsters of the family are usually helped to the top slices, the elders to the center pieces, as they have no end crust, and as the pile diminishes each piece is found to be richer and better, the steam and melted butter making it soft and tender, and the flavor being indescribably good. This is English butter toast. The next favorite is dry toast, which is cut in thin slices, and is rather crisp. It is buttered as it is eaten, and dipped in morning coffee is very palatable. An English breakfast table is never without toast and eggs. Buttered toast is a staple dish for home teas, and taken in connection with rich golden preserves—the English abominate canned fruits—just moistened with cream, it is not bad.

Of the 108 dead bodies picked up in the River Thames last year, ninety-four were males and fourteen were females, and in most cases they were not recovered until so long after death that their identification was difficult, if not impossible.

A Wise Child at a Concert.—A lady was singing last week at a charity concert and the audience insisted upon hearing her song a second time. Her daughter, a little child, was present, and on being asked afterwards how her mamma had sung, replied, "Very badly, for they made her do it all over again."

☞ A clear complexion can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic. Regulating the internal organs and purifying the blood it quickly removes pimples and gives a healthy bloom to the cheek. Read about it in another column.

☞ Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

A Man With an Elastic Skin.—About thirty doctors and newspaper reporters gathered in a room of the Ashland House recently to see Heinrich Haag, the "India Rubber Man." Among the members of the medical profession were Drs. Lewis H. Sayre, Robert Taylor, W. M. Carpenter, W. S. Taylor, G. H. Fox, H. G. Piffard, Alfred Meyer and D. B. Clark, and Professors L. A. Sayre R. F. Weir. Herr Haag was born in Erlangen, Bavaria, and was found in Vienna by G. A. Farini, formerly of the Westminster Aquarium, London. In Vienna he was exhibited to the students of the university. He was exhibited privately at different times by Mr. Farini at the Westminister Aquarium. His peculiarity is that the skin of any part of his body, even to the mucous membrane inside his lips, can be pulled out from two to twelve inches, and when released will assume its natural position and shows no signs of having been stretched. The only case that at all resembles this one was reported 300 years ago by a Dr. Thulberg of Vienna.

Herr Haag is about thirty-two years old and has several children, none of whom inherits the father's peculiar cuticle. He is of medium height and has sandy hair, side whiskers and moustache, and a light complexion, slightly freckled. As he stood upon a table in the centre of a group of doctors his skin had a perfectly natural appearance, but looked in places as if its professor had been very fleshy, but had become thin again. Herr Hagg first took the skin of his chest in both hands, pulled it upward easily and put it in his mouth. Then he pulled his forehead down and covered his face completely. When released this extended skin took took its natural place at once. He next pulled his nose and chin down and outward, and then had the skin of his arms and legs stretched out till he looked like a bat or a flying squirrel. The doctors examined him thoroughly and with much interest, pronounced it a case of "dermatolysis," and said that Herr Haag's cuticle was nowhere joined to his muscular tissues. On his right arm there is a scar, where the Vienna doctors had taken off a piece of the skin about four inches long and a half inch wide. They found that the skin had no connection with the flesh of the arm. The skin upon his ears, his hands, his feet and his head showed this same elastic quality. In fact Herr Haag can wrap himself in the mantle of his elasticity, can pull the cuticle out above his kneepans and wring it like a cloth, and can slide around inside himself to a really alarming extent.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The best armor is discretion; the best adviser, justice; the best act, that prompted by charity; the best companion, the frank friend who is not afraid to tell us of our faults; but the truest friend is the gold, earned and saved by one's self, the sight of which brings neither blush of shame nor twinge of conscience. This is the friend who ever gives to man unfailing obedience.

One Experience from Many.—I had been sick and miserable so long, and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said, "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—Mother.

Facts from Experience.

Mauch Chunk, Pa., Sept. 12, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.: *Sirs*—I have used your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for a combination of liver and kidney troubles and have derived great benefit therefrom. H. F. Nonnemacher.

A manufacturer of druggists' scales says the demand for them this spring is so enormous that it is impossible to fill orders. He cannot account for this except on the theory that they are wanted by icemen to weigh their lumps this summer.

Lucknow, the sporting town of India, finds combats between quails her most popular pastime. A native writer asserts that there is scarcely a rich Mohammeden in the place who does not keep a training establishment. An untrained quail is worth from one to four cents, but when a bird has become a famous fighter, its owner can get $100 for it any day. Distinguished quails live proudly in gaudily decorated cages, and in the pit evince great valor and dexterity.

☞ We can vouch for it that Hall's Hair Renewer restores gray hair to its youthful color, prevents baldness, makes the hair soft and glossy, does not stain the skin, and is altogether the best known remedy for all hair and scalp diseases. We therefore take great pleasure in recommending Hall's Hair Renewer to our readers.

☞ On Thirty Days' Trial.—We will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to young men and older persons who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, etc., guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Also for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney difficulties, Ruptures, and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRUTH ATTESTED.

SOME IMPORTANT STATEMENTS OF WELL KNOWN PEOPLE WHOLLY VERIFIED.

In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish herewith the fac-simile signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The truth of these testimonials is absolute, nor can the facts they announce be ignored.

Phillipsburg, N. J., June 18, 1881.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

Gentlemen—I have been afflicted with kidney troubles for years, and in October last it culminated in Bright's Disease. I was confined to my bed for several months, and had given up all hope or desire to recover, when I began the use of your Remedy. It gave me immediate relief, and I am now, and have been since the 1st of April, constantly engaged at my business, which I owe to your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The doctors all thought I was going to die, and when I improved so fast, several of the neighbors called in wonder to see me, and many of my friends are using your remedies.

H. A. Heckman

Commander of Heckman's Star Brigade of New Jersey.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan 5, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.:

Gentlemen: Having received from the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure very marked benefit, I can cordially recommend it to others.

A. C. Kendrick

(D. D., Professor of Greek in the Rochester University and New Testament reviser).

Thousands of equally strong endorsements—many of them in cases where hope was abandoned—have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs. If any one who reads this has any physical trouble, remember the great danger of delay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Over 5000 Druggists AND Physicians

Have Signed or Endorsed the Following Remarkable Document:

Messrs. Seabury & Johnson, Manufacturing Chemists, 21 Platt St., New York:

Gentlemen:—For the past few years we have sold various brands of Porous Plasters. Physicians and the Public prefer Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster to all others. We consider them one of the very few reliable household remedies worthy of confidence. They are superior to all other Porous Plasters or Liniments for external use.

Benson's Capcine Plaster is a genuine Pharmaceutical product, of the highest order of merit, and so recognized by physicians and druggists.

When other remedies fail get a Benson's Capcine Plaster.

You will be disappointed if you use cheap Plasters, Liniments, Pads or Electrical Magnetic toys.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

AN ORDINANCE

TO PREVENT BALL PLAYING IN THE PUBLIC STREETS, &c.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, ball playing of any kind, or throwing of stones, shall be prohibited in the streets of said borough, and it shall be the duty of the Constable to arrest any person or persons found violating the above ordinance, and upon conviction before any Justice of the Peace shall be subject to a fine of two dollars, with costs of prosecution, for each offence.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber, this 27th day of February, 1882.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Burgess.

Attest: Jesse O. Thomas, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

PROHIBITING THE CREATING OF BON FIRES WITHIN THE BOROUGH LIMITS.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same.

Section 1. That on and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to be engaged in the formation of bon fires in the public streets, lanes, alleys or highways of the Borough of Bristol.

Section 2. Any person or persons convicted before any Justice of the Peace of a violation of section 1 of this ordinance, shall pay for the use of the Borough the sum of five dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of said payment, shall be confined in the Borough jail for a period of twenty-four hours.

Section 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances, conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Enacted into an ordinance at Council Chamber, this 13th day of February, 1882.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Burgess.

Attest: Jesse O. Thomas, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

FORBIDDING THE SALE OF GOODS BY PUBLIC OUTCRY, AND WITH THE AID OF MOUNTEBANK OR MUSICAL PERFORMANCES UPON THE STREETS OF THE BOROUGH OF BRISTOL.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same.

Section 1. That on and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person to sell by public outcry, and with the aid of mountebank or musical performances, any goods, wares or merchandise upon the public streets, lanes or alleys within the Borough limits.

Section 2. Any person convicted before any Justice of the Peace of the Borough of Bristol, of a violation of section 1 of this ordinance, shall pay for the use of the Borough a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of said payment, shall be confined in the Borough jail for a period of twenty-four hours.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber, this 13th day of February, A.D. 1882.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Burgess.

Attest: Jesse O. Thomas, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

PROHIBITING FAST RIDING OR FAST DRIVING WITHIN THE BOROUGH LIMITS.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same.

Section 1. That on and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to drive any wagon, carriage or cart, or to ride upon any horse, mare, gelding or mule, in or through any of the streets, alleys or lanes within the Borough limits, at such immoderate speed as to endanger persons standing or walking in said streets, lanes or alleys.

Section 2. Any person or persons convicted before any Justice of the Peace of the Borough of Bristol, of a violation of section 1 of this ordinance, shall pay a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution, for the use of the Borough, and in default of said payment, shall be confined in the Borough jail for a period of twenty-four hours.

Section 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber this 13th day of February, A.D. 1882.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Burgess.

Attest: Jesse O. Thomas, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

PREVENTING THE MANUFACTURE, SALE AND USE OF FIREWORKS, AND THE SHOOTING OF PISTOLS AND GUNS WITHIN THE BOROUGH LIMITS.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same.

Section 1. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to manufacture or to sell any squibs, rockets, or other fireworks, or shall cast, throw, or make use of any squibs, rockets or other fireworks within the Borough limits.

Section 2. It shall not be lawful to cause to be exploded or shot off any pistol, gun or cannon within the Borough limits.

Section 3. Any person or persons convicted before any Justice of the Peace of the Borough of Bristol, of a violation of sections 1 and 2 of this ordinance, shall pay a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution for the use of the Borough, and in default of said payment shall be confined in the Borough jail for a period of twenty-four hours.

Section 4. All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber, this 13th day of February, 1882.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Burgess.

Attest: Jesse O. Thomas, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

PROVIDING FOR THE USE OF THE PUBLIC SEWERS BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, AND THE PAYMENT OF AN ANNUAL RENT THEREFOR.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same. That hereinafter any person or persons shall have the privilege of connecting with and using any public sewer for domestic or other drainage, subject to the provisions of the second section of this ordinance. Provided such person or persons shall first apply for and obtain permission from the Burgess and Council of said Borough at any meeting of said corporation; and provided further, that all connections made with any sewer shall be made under the supervision and subject to the approval of the Street Committee.

Section 2. That on and after April 1st, A.D. 1882, every person using or connecting with any public sewer shall pay an annual rent of three dollars per annum for each connection therewith, which said sewer rent shall be paid to the Borough Treasurer on or before the First day of July of each year.

Section 3. That if any person or persons shall fail to pay said sewer rent as aforesaid, he, she or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be sued for and recovered by the Treasurer of said Borough for the use of the said corporation, before any Justice of the Peace within said Borough.

Section 4. That the ordinance passed the 10th day of November, A.D. 1879, having the same title as this ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber, this 13th day of March, A.D. 1882.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Burgess.

Attest: Jesse O. Thomas, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

PROHIBITING THE RUNNING AT LARGE WITHIN THE BOROUGH LIMITS OF HORSES, MULES, OXEN, COWS, SHEEP, HOGS, AND ALL OTHER ANIMALS OF CATTLE KIND.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same.

Section 1. That on and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any horses, mules, oxen, cows, sheep, hogs, or any animals of cattle kind to run at large within the Borough limits.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the High Constable or Pound Keeper of the Borough of Bristol to take up and impound all horses, mules, oxen, cows, sheep, hogs or other animals of cattle kind, so running at large. The owner or owners of the same, if known, shall be at once notified by the High Constable or Pound Keeper, and if not redeemed at the expiration of twenty-four hours from said notice, by the payment to the said High Constable or Pound Keeper of the sum of five dollars for the use of the Borough, for each and every horse, mule, ox, cow, sheep, hog, or other animal of cattle kind so impounded, then it shall be the duty of the said High Constable or Pound Keeper to sell the same at public auction, after giving twenty-four hours notice to said owners, and deduct from the proceeds the fine and expenses of impounding the same.

Section 3. In case the owner or owners of any horse, mule, ox, cow, sheep, hog, or other animals of cattle kind are not known or cannot be found, then it shall be the duty of the High Constable or Pound Keeper to give notice for three consecutive days, by placing twelve conspicuous hand bills throughout the Borough, of his intention to sell such animals, to cover fine and expense of impounding the same.

Section 4. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber, this 13th day of February, A.D. 1882.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Burgess.

Attest: Jesse O. Thomas, Clerk.

PIANO TO RENT.

The use of the piano at Washington all can be obtained upon reasonable terms, by applying at GAZETTE OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

Musical Boxes.

BARGAINS.—To make a clean sweep before closing our salesrooms for the season we make the following sweeping reduction on the balance of our stock now here.

(Only large and medium sizes yet on hand).

10 airs	reduced from $75 to $45
12 "	" " $85 to $50
Sublime-Tremelo-Piccolo (large)	from $135 to $80
" " " (medium)	from $95 to $60
12 airs with Bells	reduced from $145 to $85
10 " " " and Drums	from $135 to $75
Extra quality (large), with Bells	from $175 to $100
" " (medium), " "	$135 to $75
Sublime-Harmonie-Piccolo (large), "	$125 to $75
Concertinos	reduced from $225 to $135
"Celestial Voices" (Flutes)	from $125 to $65
96 airs, 16 cylinders, with Table	from $850 to $525
Petit, small, 2 airs	reduced from $4.00 to $3.00
3 airs	reduced from $6.50 to $4.50
3 air albums	reduced from $8.00 to $5.00

They are all with the "HARP-ZITHER ATTACHMENTS," and mostly with two and three Spring Houses, playing twice the length of the common Music Boxes. On examination they will be found of the finest quality, far superior to the ordinary Music Boxes generally sold in this country.

C. Gautschi & Co., Manufacturers, Ste, Croix & Geneve, Switzerland.

SALESROOMS:

1020 CHESTNUT STREET. Philadelphia.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having entered into and formed a limited partnership (being a renewal of the limited partnership now existing between them) under and by virtue of the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved March 21st, 1836, and the several acts of the said Assembly supplementary thereto, do hereby in accordance with the same certify as follows:

I. The firm under which said limited partnership is to be conducted is that of C. W. & J. PEIRCE, and the place where the principal operations of said partnership are to be carried on is in the Borough of Bristol, County of Bucks, and State of Pennsylvania.

II. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of manufacturing cotton and woolen fabrics.

III. The names and residences of the general and special partners are as follows:—General Partners, Charles W. Peirce and Joshua Peirce, residence of both, Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Special partners, C. Newlin Peirce, residence, Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, J. Livingston Grandin, E. Bishop Grandin; and Maria J. Neyhart, William T. Scheide, J. Livingston Grandin and E. Bishop Grandin, executors of the last will and testament of Adnah Neyhart, deceased, and all of these last named persons, except William T. Scheide, residing in the Borough of Tidioute, in the County of Warren, and State aforesaid; the said William T. Scheide residing at Titusville, in the county of Crawford, and State aforesaid.

IV. The amount of capital contributed by each special partner to the common stock in cash is, viz: C. Newlin Peirce, ten thousand dollars; J. Livingston Grandin, ten thousand dollars, E. Bishop Grandin, ten thousand dollars; Maria J. Neyhart, William T. Scheide, J. Livingston Grandin and E. Bishop Grandin, Executors of the last will and testament of Adnah Neyhart, ten thousand dollars.

V. The said partnership is to commence on the Twelfth day of January, A.D. one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-two, and continue one year, to wit, until the Twelfth day of January, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

CHARLES W. PEIRCE,
JOSHUA PEIRCE,
General Partners.

C. NEWLIN PEIRCE,
J. LIVINGSTON GRANDIN,
E. BISHOP GRANDIN,
MARIA J. NEYHART,
WILLIAM T. SCHEIDE,
J. LIVINGSTON GRANDIN,
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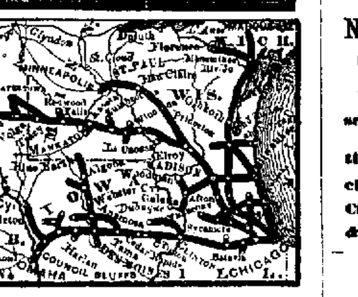

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Vol. V., 1882.

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This journal has become the leading authority in this country upon sanitary questions.—*Ohio Medical Journal.*

The Sanitary Engineer shows an excellent appreciation of what may be done in the field of sanitary engineering, and a practical capability for doing it.—*New York Tribune.*

The excellent paper published in this city, and called the Sanitary Engineer, might add to its title that of Practical Philanthropist, for such it proves itself to be in its constant and clear exposure of the wrongs and dangers of many of our domestic and municipal arrangements.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Prof. Chandler, when delivering a popular and most telling lecture on Sanitation, lately at the Cooper Institute, advised his hearers to subscribe to the Sanitary Engineer, a publication devoted to sanitation in all its phases. It contains the best thoughts of the best trained Sanitarians of the period.—*Congregationalist.*

Mr. John Walter, of the London *Times*, has addressed a letter to the editor of the Sanitary Engineer, of this city, requesting an opinion as to the system of ventilating sewers by periorations or open gratings in the streets. The compliment paid to American sanitary engineering by Mr. Walter's letter, is most flattering; but that it is deserved will not be questioned by those familiar with the merits of the authority Mr. Walter, consulted.—*New York Com'l Advertiser.*

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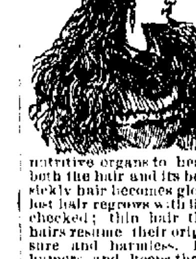

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3 000	15 00	15 00	18 00	22 50	30 00
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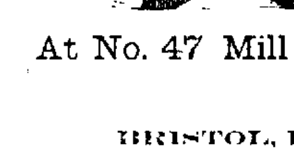

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